

## Reagan: U.S., Germany want peace

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan, in a message aimed at anti-nuclear demonstrators in the United States and West Germany, said American and German youth should not doubt that the two countries wanted peace. "I hope the younger generation, both in Germany and America, will honestly consider all that we are doing to deter and to reduce the risks of war," Mr. Reagan said in a statement marking the 300th anniversary of the departure of the first German immigrants to America. Mr. Reagan said the United States and its European allies wanted a nuclear arms reduction treaty but had to modernise their weapons in the face of a Soviet build-up. "The young people of Germany and the United States should not doubt our dedication to maintaining the peace," Mr. Reagan said. "We share with them the dream that some day the time will come when no nuclear weapons will exist anywhere on earth."



## OAU urges non-intervention in Chad

ADDIS ABABA (R) — The chairman of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam, has called on all foreign powers not to intervene in what he called the grave situation unfolding in Chad. A statement issued Saturday by the Ethiopian Foreign Ministry said Mr. Mengistu had made a special appeal to the presidents of Chad, Sudan and Libya to "exercise maximum restraint in the interest of peace and stability in the region." The appeal, also addressed to the bureau of the 19th OAU summit, called on "all powers to refrain from intervention in the matter since such intervention would only exacerbate the prevailing tense situation in the area." Chad's 17-year-old civil war entered a new phase this week with a major advance by the Libyan-backed forces of former President Goukouni Oueddei.

Volume 8 Number 2298

AMMAN, SUNDAY JUNE 26, 1983 — RAMADAN 17, 1403

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

## Bombs explode in Beirut, Sidon

BEIRUT (R) — A bomb exploded early Saturday in the Israeli-held southern Lebanese port of Sidon killing an unidentified man, while another went off in Beirut, state-run Beirut Radio reported. The explosion in Sidon came just before dawn but other details of the incident were still unclear. The blast in Beirut wrecked a shop in the western part of the city just after midnight. Nobody was hurt.

## Egypt raises oil prices

CAIRO (R) — Egypt has decreed a rise in its oil prices, bringing the price of the key Suez blend up by 50 U.S. cents to \$28.25 a barrel, a spokesman for the Egyptian General Petroleum Cooperation (EGPC) said Saturday.

## 175 reported killed in Indian floods

NEW DELHI (R) — At least 175 people have died in flash floods and rainstorms which hit parts of India's western state of Gujarat this week and some 275 others are reported missing, officials said Saturday. The floods, caused by three days of heavy monsoon rains, have affected some 170,000 people in 225 villages in Gujarat.

## Evren says 850,000 arms seized since coup

ANKARA (R) — President Kenan Evren said Saturday that security forces had seized some 850,000 arms in Turkey since the September, 1980, military coup that brought him to power. Addressing a rally in the eastern province of Sirt, which borders Syria and Iraq, he said arms were smuggled into Turkey and sometimes re-exported by those responsible for anarchy in the country before the take-over.

## India beats Windies in World Cricket

LONDON (R) — India sensationally won the one-day World Cricket Cup when they pulled off a 43-run victory against all the odds over holders West Indies in the final here at Lord's Saturday. Outsiders India were dismissed for a modest 183 in 54.4 of their 60 overs after being put in on a good batting pitch, but triumphed in their first-ever final by skittling West Indies for 140 with eight overs left.

## Kurdish rebels to free Iranian captives

GENEVA (R) — Iran's Kurdish Democratic Party (KDP) has announced its intention to free a number of Iranian prisoners, a spokesman for the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) said Friday. He said the KDP intended to hand the prisoners over to the Red Cross. It was not known how many Iranians would be released nor what their whereabouts were. The KDP, the biggest guerrilla organisation in western Iran, has been fighting the central government for greater self-rule since the 1979 revolution.

## INSIDE

- Report warns against special terms for U.S. aid to Israel, page 2
- Government-owned hotel to open in Petra August 1, page 3
- More nuclear-free zones sought despite NATO preparations for missile deployment, page 4
- Sana'a retains antique culture through centuries, page 5
- McEnroe charges through to last 16 in Wimbledon, page 6
- Saudi industrial corporation to offer shares to public, page 7
- Controversy rages in Argentina over death of 2 leftists, page 8

## Tension follows Arafat's charges Syria plans massacre

# PLO fighters, Syrians on high alert in Bekaa

BEIRUT (R) — Syrian troops and Palestinian fighters both for and against leader Yasser Arafat were reported at a state of alert in north and east Lebanon Saturday after the PLO leader's expulsion from Syria.

Tension was high after Mr. Arafat's statement Friday that the Syrians planned a massacre of Palestinians similar to mass murders by Lebanese militiamen in Beirut refugee camps last September.

There are tens of thousands of Palestinian refugees in north and east Lebanon, packed into camps protected by Palestinian fighters. Arafat loyalists in the northern Lebanese port of Tripoli, their main stronghold, tried to ease the tension by saying they favoured a democratic rather than a military solution to the rebellion against Mr. Arafat.

State-run Beirut Radio reported that Mr. Arafat's military deputy Khalil Al Wazir, known as Abu Jihad, had arrived in Tripoli along with 16 other leaders of Mr. Arafat's Fatah guerrilla group after touring other loyalist bases farther east.

Abu Jihad has said he was barred from returning to Damascus in the same order served on Mr. Arafat in Damascus Friday by the Syrians. He now appears to be stranded within Lebanon, most of

which is occupied by Syrian or Israeli troops.

Correspondents in Tripoli and Lebanon's eastern Bekaa Valley said both pro and anti-Arafat factions were at high alert.

Arafat loyalist fighters set up fresh machine-gun positions around the Nahr Al Bared and Badawi refugee camps outside Tripoli, Beirut Radio reported.

Syrian troops were also on high alert around Tripoli and had strengthened their artillery positions in the hills.

Syria said Saturday it was committed to Palestinian unity and not to any individual. The official Damascus Radio accused Mr. Arafat of spreading lies while on Syrian territory.

Fatah and PLO offices in Damascus functioned normally Saturday, the PLO Wafa news agency said.

He quoted PLO official Saadiddin Al Ghandour as saying: "Sincere efforts are being made at Palestinian, Arab and friendly levels to solve the crisis."

In Tunis, Arab diplomatic sources

discounted chances of an Arab summit or foreign ministers conference in the near future. Before leaving Saturday for Prague, Mr. Arafat proposed such a meeting to discuss the dispute.

Arab diplomats said neither a summit nor a foreign ministers meeting was considered opportune at the moment.

Mr. Arafat, who flew from Damascus to Tunis Saturday, said on arrival there that Syria planned to massacre his men in Lebanon in a bid to dominate the PLO. Mr. Arafat commanders in Bekaa said their men were ringed by Syrian troops.

In Kuwait, the daily newspaper Al Qabas quoted the PLO chairman as saying in a telephone interview from Tunis that he held Syrian President Hafez Al Assad "responsible for what happened... they are trying to liquidate the Palestinians."

Asked if he planned to return to the Bekaa Valley in eastern Lebanon, Mr. Arafat said: "I will be where my forces are."

He did not say how he would return to his troops. Syria's army controls land access to their bases while the Israeli navy blockades the coast around Tripoli in northern Lebanon.

Informed Arab sources in Prague said Mr. Arafat flew Saturday to the Czechoslovak capital after less than 24 hours in Tunis.

In Prague, the official Czechoslovak news agency Ceteka said the PLO leader attended a meeting Saturday of the Communist-sponsored "World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War," which opened on Tuesday.

## Fahd-Arafat contacts

The Saudi Press Agency, monitored in Bahrain, reported without detail Saturday that King Fahd of Saudi Arabia discussed the Palestinian situation with Mr. Arafat in a telephone call to Tunis Friday night.

The call, made a few hours after Mr. Arafat arrived in Tunis, seemed to underline Saudi concern at the deterioration of Arafat-Damascus relations.

Saudi Arabia and its Gulf neighbour Kuwait have been trying to mediate between Mr. Arafat and the rebels in his movement, who are demanding a tougher political stance by the PLO, all-out armed struggle against Israel and a collective leadership.

While in Tunis, Mr. Arafat also conferred with Arab League Secretary-General Chadi Klibi, who has recently urged all Palestinian factions to unite, and Tunisian government officials.



Palestine Liberation Organisation Chairman Yasser Arafat flashes the V-for-victory sign Saturday while attending the "World Assembly for Peace and Life Against Nuclear War," in Prague Saturday (A.P. wirephoto)

## Summit may be called to discuss PLO-Syria conflict

BAHRAIN (R) — An Arab summit may be called to discuss the rift between Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) if the PLO asks for such a meeting, a senior Gulf government official said Saturday.

"There is a desire to hold a summit, but it all depends whether the PLO officially asks for it," the official, who asked not to be named, told Reuters.

He also said Saudi Arabia and other Gulf Arab states would hold urgent consultations in the next two days on the crisis between Syria and PLO leader Yasser Arafat, who was expelled from Damascus Friday.

"There is deep anxiety among members of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) over developments in the area... which mean more Arab disintegration," the Gulf official said.

The council groups Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, Oman and the United Arab Emirates, all major political and financial supporters of the PLO.

Saudi Arabia and Kuwait have been trying to mediate between Arafat supporters within the PLO and dissidents, whom Mr. Arafat says are backed by Syria. Syria denies taking sides.

Mr. Arafat was quoted as saying on arrival in Tunis Friday night that he would put his problems with the Syrian government before the whole Arab Nation.

Mr. Arafat now has to direct his followers in Lebanon and Syria from Tunis in their fight against rebels in his Fatah commando group, who want a tougher political stance.

## Committee lauds King's support for Palestinians

AMMAN (Petra) — The Arab Higher Committee for Palestine (AHC) Saturday issued a statement in which it voiced total support for His Majesty King Hussein's policies vis-a-vis the Palestine issue and its pride in the King's "keenness in safeguarding the independence of the Palestinian people."

The statement paid tribute to the King's support for the independence of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and his firm stand against any interference in PLO affairs.

The statement condemned "attacks on the Palestinian people, and current attempts to cause a rift in the ranks of the Palestinians and the Fatah movement with the aim of destroying the PLO."

The AHC statement said: "What is happening in Lebanon

and Syria in general, and in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley in particular, is the direct result of a conspiracy that had been hatched by those who want to liquidate the Palestinian cause by removing from the scene those who are carrying on the struggle to regain the Palestinian rights."

It also called on the Palestinians and the Palestinian fighters "to work for the recovery of the usurped land and the liberation of the Palestinian people, and to abort the conspiracy and resume the struggle for liberation in one united body."

The statement appealed to Arab countries to take all "necessary steps to save the Palestinians from their present plight and to safeguard their rights, freedom of action and independence."

## Pakistan denies Indian report on nuclear testing

ISLAMABAD (R) — Pakistan denied Saturday an Indian newspaper report that it exploded a nuclear device earlier this month and said it had no intention of developing nuclear weapons.

A Foreign Ministry statement called the report in the pro-Communist daily Patriot of New Delhi an "unfounded canard."

The Patriot report Saturday said Pakistan had exploded a nuclear device on June 13 near Quetta, capital of its Baluchistan Province bordering Afghanistan and Iran.

"This mischievous allegation by the Patriot is categorically rejected as totally false and baseless," the ministry statement said.

"The government of Pakistan has reiterated on numerous occasions that it has no intention to develop nuclear weapons," it added.

The report in the Patriot newspaper, which supports the pro-Moscow Communist Party of India (CPI), quoted "highly competent sources engaged in monitoring Islamabad's plans to develop an atomic bomb."

It said the seismic station of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre near Bangalore in south India had recorded a seismic event south of Quetta on June 13.

An Indian External Affairs Ministry spokesman said later that the Bhabha centre had recorded a "seismic event" with its epicentre south of Quetta on June 13.

But replying to questions, he said the exact cause was not known. Asked whether it could be consistent with a nuclear explosion, he said: "It could be, it may not be."

## Protests greet Bush in W. Germany

KREFELD, West Germany (R) — One hundred anti-American demonstrators were arrested and six police injured during a clash in Krefeld Saturday as U.S. Vice-President George Bush addressed a ceremony marking the 300th anniversary of German settlement in the New World.

Police said about 1,000 demonstrators split from a rally, attended by about 10,000 people, being held in protest against planned deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

They then threw stones and paint at security officials.

The incidents happened some distance from where Mr. Bush and West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl were taking part in the tri-centennial ceremony ceremony in the Civic Hall at Krefeld. It was from this town, on the River Rhine, near Duesseldorf, that 13

families sailed to the New World in 1683 to found the settlement of Germantown near Philadelphia.

The organisers of the demonstration expected up to 40,000 people to take part in the anti-nuclear protest.

Police said only about 10,000 had appeared. They said most demonstrators were peaceful and that protesters distanced themselves from the troublemakers.

Police said later that Mr. Bush's car was hit by stones as the official cavalcade left Krefeld for another ceremony.

They said about 200 demonstrators who had tried to break through police lines protecting the route threw stones and the vice president's car was slightly damaged.

Mr. Bush himself was uninjured, police said. They added that the stones broke the windshield of a bus carrying American

guests at the ceremony but no one was injured.

When Mr. Bush opened a museum in nearby Bottrop later, 1,500 people took part in peaceful demonstrations and police arrested 19 who staged a sit-down protest blocking his route.

Former Chancellor Willy Brandt told a Social Democratic Party (SPD) rally in Duisburg, also near Krefeld, that troublemakers had discredited peaceful demonstrators.

Bush calls for 'sacrifices'

In his speech at the Civic Hall, Mr. Bush called on West Germans to make sacrifices to keep Western defences strong. He said the West's peace and prosperity was "ceaselessly threatened by hostile ideologies and states" and said the main danger came from the Soviet Union.

## Arafat vows to fight intervention in PLO

PRAGUE (R) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat Saturday accused both Arab and non-Arab countries including the United States of trying to break up his organisation but said it would respond firmly and as one to such attempts.

In an hour-long speech to a Communist-sponsored international peace congress, Mr. Arafat, who was expelled from Damascus Friday, did not name Syria, one of the Soviet bloc's closest allies in the Middle East.

The PLO leader, who faces violent opposition from sections of the PLO who accuse him of downplaying armed struggle and going

along with U.S. peace moves, arrived here unexpectedly via Tunis after quitting the Syrian capital.

Speaking through interpreters, he said: "Recent events in the Middle East are an attempt by Arab and non-Arab states to interfere inside the PLO."

He said a campaign to break up the unity of the PLO was underway, prepared by U.S. President Ronald Reagan and his Secretary of State George Shultz.

"Western media were trying to turn public opinion against the PLO because it had recently improved its image, he said. But the organisation would respond to attempts to break it up with "firmness, cohesion and unity." The

PLO must recover its military strength, he added.

Mr. Arafat told about 2,500 delegates from 140 countries to the peace conference that he supported a proposal by Moscow for an international conference on the Middle East.

He described the Soviet Union as his "principal friend" and a bastion of support for all liberation movements.

Mr. Arafat said the PLO was basically peaceful and concluded his speech to loud applause by saying: "Our people still holds in its hand the green olive branch and will never let it fall. The gun in the other hand is to defend this branch."

## Talks resume on oil slick

BAHRAIN (R) — Environment experts met here Saturday for fresh talks on how to fight an oil slick in the Gulf caused by shattered Iranian wells in the Iran-Iraq war zone, officials said.

Experts from Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Kuwait, and Qatar attended Saturday's talks and were expected to be joined by delegates from Iran, Iraq, Oman and the United Arab Emirates.

Khaled Fakhro, head of Bahrain's emergency pollution centre, told reporters the experts would discuss a detailed plan for clearing the slick said to be dotted over 21,000 square kilometres

## Tehran reacts favourably to U.N. report on damage

TEHRAN (R) — Iran has reacted favourably to a United Nations report on damage caused to civilian areas in Iran and Iraq during the nearly three-year-old Gulf war.

Iran's U.N. representative, Saeed Rajai Khorasani, told Tehran newspapers he considered the report "realistic" and hinted that it could lead to Iran cooperating more with the Security Council.

"On the whole, considering the language of the United Nations, we must accept that what has been stated is good and realistic," he said in an interview published Saturday in the newspaper Jomhuri Eslami.

The U.N. report, released on Thursday, was written by a four-man team which visited Iran and Iraq last month.

It contained an account of widespread damage seen by the team and together with statements by Iranian officials and local people shows that the U.N. mission found more extensive damage in Iran than Iraq.

Iran has objected to the United Nations and other world bodies treating it and Iraq equally when commenting on the war.

Iran's U.N. representative, Saeed Rajai Khorasani, told Tehran newspapers he considered the report "realistic" and hinted that it could lead to Iran cooperating more with the Security Council.

He also told Mr. Marcos that the Philippines and the United States shared democratic values and should work to defend them, and strengthen democratic institutions.

Mr. Shultz was speaking at a luncheon given by Mr. Marcos at the presidential palace during Mr. Shultz's one-day visit to Manila at the start of a four-nation Asian trip.

U.S. officials said that during talks earlier Mr. Marcos listened with interest to Mr. Shultz's forecast of an economic upturn in the United States.

He also pressed for a waiver of limitations on Philippine exports to the United States under trade

## Shultz lauds Philippines austerity moves

MANILA (R) — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz Saturday praised President Ferdinand Marcos' economic austerity moves and said they would help return the Philippines to economic health.

He also told Mr. Marcos that the Philippines and the United States shared democratic values and should work to defend them, and strengthen democratic institutions.

Mr. Shultz was speaking at a luncheon given by Mr. Marcos at the presidential palace during Mr. Shultz's one-day visit to Manila at the start of a four-nation Asian trip.

U.S. officials said that during talks earlier Mr. Marcos listened with interest to Mr. Shultz's forecast of an economic upturn in the United States.

He also pressed for a waiver of limitations on Philippine exports to the United States under trade

legislation now under consideration in Washington, the officials said.

In his luncheon toast, Mr. Shultz praised what he called the courageous economic moves by Mr. Marcos and said that with the austerity measures and an improvement in the world economy "we are bound to see a very healthy Philippine economy as well as our own."

## Isolated Chilean truckers review strike

SANTIAGO (R) — Chile's truck owners, angry at being left virtually alone on the frontline of a general strike, were meeting Saturday to review the two-day-old stoppage, union sources said.

Their president, Adolfo Quirotero, said the military government had offered a way of ending the strike which would be put to the two-day meeting called before the strike began.

He declined to give any details of the reported offer, but indicated there had been more contacts with the government Saturday.

He told reporters the truck owners, apparently the only group to respond to the strike call, were "very cross at the attitude of other unions."

The truck owners say they have virtually paralysed road transport, but the stoppage appears to have had no visible effects.

The strikers have issued a list of demands, including the release of detained union leaders, the reinstatement of workers sacked after a strike last week in the key copper industry and an injection of democracy into the government.



# MIDDLE EAST

## Report cautions against special terms for U.S. aid to Israel

WASHINGTON (R) — Special terms for American aid to Israel set precedents which could lead to demands from other countries for similar favourable treatment, a congressional report has said.

Israel is the largest recipient of U.S. aid, followed by Egypt. In 1983, Israel is to get \$2.5 billion in military and economic aid.

The report by the General Accounting Office (GAO), the investigating arm of Congress, said Israel had been allowed to write off a substantial portion of its military loans and received more military equipment with export potential than other countries.

"GAO takes no position on the level or terms of assistance to Israel but believes the precedents being set by the liberalised financing methods should be continually considered against the possibility that other recipient countries will ask for similar concessions," the report said.

An official of the Israeli embassy in Washington said the aid terms were justified by the Middle East situation.

"We believe the report emphasises the American interest in aid to Israel and justifies the improvement in the terms made in the last few years," embassy official Dan Halperin said.

"The report emphasises the unique relationship and the role Israel

plays in checking Soviet expansion," he told Reuters.

The report said Israel based its aid requests on military threats it perceives from its Arab neighbours.

"As long as Israel is faced with such a combination of hostile neighbours backed by a superpower, Israel will need aid," Halperin said.

"It is a good American investment," he added. "It's much better this way than sending troops to the area."

The GAO said Israel's rising debt to the United States might create financing problems. But it said the State Department disagreed and felt there would be no debt problem.

There is strong support for increased aid to Israel in both houses of Congress and Mr. Halperin said he did not think the GAO report would affect that support.

The American Israel Public Affairs Committee, a pro-Israeli organisation, said the GAO report found U.S. aid to Israel was effective and benefited the United States.

"The programme is well-run and efficient, according to the report, which makes no findings of mismanagement, waste or abuse," the committee said in a statement.

## Iranians clash with rebel Kurds

TEHRAN (R) — Iranian government forces have cleared rebels out of several villages in a Kurdish area of northwestern Iran in two operations over the past week, the national news agency IRNA reported.

The agency quoted reports issued by the revolutionary guards corps, a paramilitary force which plays a major role in action against Kurdish rebels, as saying government units had killed 70 rebels in an operation on June 21 and 22.

The IRNA report, published in Saturday's Tehran press, said government forces captured two villages and some strategic high ground between the town of Sanandaj and Dehghan in Kurdistan Province.

It added that several villages around Dehghan had been cleared of rebels and 27 "counter-revolutionaries" killed in a separate operation between June 15 and 22.

Iran and Iraq, which have been at war for nearly three years, have each accused the other of supporting rebel Kurds in the other's territory.

Last Thursday Iran accused Iraq of giving artillery support to Kurdish rebels during fighting between the rebels and Iranian forces near the Iranian town of Sardasht.

A command centre known as the Hazmeh headquarters after a hero of early Islam is in charge of anti-Kurdish operations. Official statements do not say exactly where it is located, but most reports about it come from the town of Urmieh, close to the border with both Iraq and Turkey.

The Iranian news agency said last Tuesday that a new commander, Col. Satri, had been appointed to run the Hazmeh headquarters, replacing Col. Absenhas. It gave no further details.

## Begin plans to mediate as more hospitals close, doctors faint

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli hospitals closed more wards and doctors weakened by a 12-day-old hunger strike collapsed Saturday as Prime Minister Menachem Begin planned arbitration to end the action.

Negotiations to meet the doctors' demands for wage rises of 100 per cent resumed after being suspended for the Jewish Sabbath Friday night. Doctors and government officials reported progress in talks Friday.

For over a week now, hourly radio news bulletins have issued long lists of closing wards as an increasing number of hospitals, accepted only life-or-death cases and doctors proved too weak to treat patients.

Mr. Begin planned to ask his cabinet in its weekly session Sunday to agree to put outstanding issues in the wage dispute before a mutually agreed arbitration board.

About half of Israel's 7,000 government-employed doctors have joined the hunger strike, which has snowballed from a fast by a dozen doctors 12 days ago into one of the most dramatic labour disputes in Israel's history.

The doctors, who have been pressing for negotiations to be taken out of the hands of Treasury Minister Yoram Aridor, were encouraged by a statement Friday from Mr. Begin's cabinet secretary that the prime minister would urge arbitration.

But they vowed not to eat until the issues to go before the board had been outlined in writing and signed by both sides.

Mr. Aridor, fearful of unleashing fresh labour unrest by meeting the doctors' demands, has for months refused to offer them more than the 22 per cent salary rise allowed under a collective work agreement.

After Mr. Begin intervened personally in the strike for the first time this week, the government agreed to increase starting salaries for doctors from \$350 a month to the national average of about \$650.

But agreement has yet to be reached both on the hours doctors should work and on overtime pay.

But they vowed not to eat until the issues to go before the board had been outlined in writing and signed by both sides.

Mr. Aridor, fearful of unleashing fresh labour unrest by meeting the doctors' demands, has for months refused to offer them more than the 22 per cent salary rise allowed under a collective work agreement.

After Mr. Begin intervened personally in the strike for the first time this week, the government agreed to increase starting salaries for doctors from \$350 a month to the national average of about \$650.

But agreement has yet to be reached both on the hours doctors should work and on overtime pay.

But they vowed not to eat until the issues to go before the board had been outlined in writing and signed by both sides.

Mr. Aridor, fearful of unleashing fresh labour unrest by meeting the doctors' demands, has for months refused to offer them more than the 22 per cent salary rise allowed under a collective work agreement.

After Mr. Begin intervened personally in the strike for the first time this week, the government agreed to increase starting salaries for doctors from \$350 a month to the national average of about \$650.

But agreement has yet to be reached both on the hours doctors should work and on overtime pay.

But they vowed not to eat until the issues to go before the board had been outlined in writing and signed by both sides.

Mr. Aridor, fearful of unleashing fresh labour unrest by meeting the doctors' demands, has for months refused to offer them more than the 22 per cent salary rise allowed under a collective work agreement.

After Mr. Begin intervened personally in the strike for the first time this week, the government agreed to increase starting salaries for doctors from \$350 a month to the national average of about \$650.

But agreement has yet to be reached both on the hours doctors should work and on overtime pay.

But they vowed not to eat until the issues to go before the board had been outlined in writing and signed by both sides.

Mr. Aridor, fearful of unleashing fresh labour unrest by meeting the doctors' demands, has for months refused to offer them more than the 22 per cent salary rise allowed under a collective work agreement.

After Mr. Begin intervened personally in the strike for the first time this week, the government agreed to increase starting salaries for doctors from \$350 a month to the national average of about \$650.

But agreement has yet to be reached both on the hours doctors should work and on overtime pay.

But they vowed not to eat until the issues to go before the board had been outlined in writing and signed by both sides.

Mr. Aridor, fearful of unleashing fresh labour unrest by meeting the doctors' demands, has for months refused to offer them more than the 22 per cent salary rise allowed under a collective work agreement.

After Mr. Begin intervened personally in the strike for the first time this week, the government agreed to increase starting salaries for doctors from \$350 a month to the national average of about \$650.

But agreement has yet to be reached both on the hours doctors should work and on overtime pay.

But they vowed not to eat until the issues to go before the board had been outlined in writing and signed by both sides.

Mr. Aridor, fearful of unleashing fresh labour unrest by meeting the doctors' demands, has for months refused to offer them more than the 22 per cent salary rise allowed under a collective work agreement.

After Mr. Begin intervened personally in the strike for the first time this week, the government agreed to increase starting salaries for doctors from \$350 a month to the national average of about \$650.

But agreement has yet to be reached both on the hours doctors should work and on overtime pay.

But they vowed not to eat until the issues to go before the board had been outlined in writing and signed by both sides.

Mr. Aridor, fearful of unleashing fresh labour unrest by meeting the doctors' demands, has for months refused to offer them more than the 22 per cent salary rise allowed under a collective work agreement.

After Mr. Begin intervened personally in the strike for the first time this week, the government agreed to increase starting salaries for doctors from \$350 a month to the national average of about \$650.

But agreement has yet to be reached both on the hours doctors should work and on overtime pay.

But they vowed not to eat until the issues to go before the board had been outlined in writing and signed by both sides.

Mr. Aridor, fearful of unleashing fresh labour unrest by meeting the doctors' demands, has for months refused to offer them more than the 22 per cent salary rise allowed under a collective work agreement.

After Mr. Begin intervened personally in the strike for the first time this week, the government agreed to increase starting salaries for doctors from \$350 a month to the national average of about \$650.

But agreement has yet to be reached both on the hours doctors should work and on overtime pay.

But they vowed not to eat until the issues to go before the board had been outlined in writing and signed by both sides.

Mr. Aridor, fearful of unleashing fresh labour unrest by meeting the doctors' demands, has for months refused to offer them more than the 22 per cent salary rise allowed under a collective work agreement.

After Mr. Begin intervened personally in the strike for the first time this week, the government agreed to increase starting salaries for doctors from \$350 a month to the national average of about \$650.

But agreement has yet to be reached both on the hours doctors should work and on overtime pay.

But they vowed not to eat until the issues to go before the board had been outlined in writing and signed by both sides.

Mr. Begin planned to ask his cabinet in its weekly session Sunday to agree to put outstanding issues in the wage dispute before a mutually agreed arbitration board.

About half of Israel's 7,000 government-employed doctors have joined the hunger strike, which has snowballed from a fast by a dozen doctors 12 days ago into one of the most dramatic labour disputes in Israel's history.

The doctors, who have been pressing for negotiations to be taken out of the hands of Treasury Minister Yoram Aridor, were encouraged by a statement Friday from Mr. Begin's cabinet secretary that the prime minister would urge arbitration.

But they vowed not to eat until the issues to go before the board had been outlined in writing and signed by both sides.

Mr. Aridor, fearful of unleashing fresh labour unrest by meeting the doctors' demands, has for months refused to offer them more than the 22 per cent salary rise allowed under a collective work agreement.

After Mr. Begin intervened personally in the strike for the first time this week, the government agreed to increase starting salaries for doctors from \$350 a month to the national average of about \$650.

But agreement has yet to be reached both on the hours doctors should work and on overtime pay.

But they vowed not to eat until the issues to go before the board had been outlined in writing and signed by both sides.

Mr. Aridor, fearful of unleashing fresh labour unrest by meeting the doctors' demands, has for months refused to offer them more than the 22 per cent salary rise allowed under a collective work agreement.

After Mr. Begin intervened personally in the strike for the first time this week, the government agreed to increase starting salaries for doctors from \$350 a month to the national average of about \$650.

But agreement has yet to be reached both on the hours doctors should work and on overtime pay.

But they vowed not to eat until the issues to go before the board had been outlined in writing and signed by both sides.

Mr. Aridor, fearful of unleashing fresh labour unrest by meeting the doctors' demands, has for months refused to offer them more than the 22 per cent salary rise allowed under a collective work agreement.

After Mr. Begin intervened personally in the strike for the first time this week, the government agreed to increase starting salaries for doctors from \$350 a month to the national average of about \$650.

But agreement has yet to be reached both on the hours doctors should work and on overtime pay.

But they vowed not to eat until the issues to go before the board had been outlined in writing and signed by both sides.

Mr. Aridor, fearful of unleashing fresh labour unrest by meeting the doctors' demands, has for months refused to offer them more than the 22 per cent salary rise allowed under a collective work agreement.

After Mr. Begin intervened personally in the strike for the first time this week, the government agreed to increase starting salaries for doctors from \$350 a month to the national average of about \$650.

But agreement has yet to be reached both on the hours doctors should work and on overtime pay.

But they vowed not to eat until the issues to go before the board had been outlined in writing and signed by both sides.

Mr. Aridor, fearful of unleashing fresh labour unrest by meeting the doctors' demands, has for months refused to offer them more than the 22 per cent salary rise allowed under a collective work agreement.

After Mr. Begin intervened personally in the strike for the first time this week, the government agreed to increase starting salaries for doctors from \$350 a month to the national average of about \$650.

But agreement has yet to be reached both on the hours doctors should work and on overtime pay.

But they vowed not to eat until the issues to go before the board had been outlined in writing and signed by both sides.

Mr. Aridor, fearful of unleashing fresh labour unrest by meeting the doctors' demands, has for months refused to offer them more than the 22 per cent salary rise allowed under a collective work agreement.

After Mr. Begin intervened personally in the strike for the first time this week, the government agreed to increase starting salaries for doctors from \$350 a month to the national average of about \$650.

But agreement has yet to be reached both on the hours doctors should work and on overtime pay.

But they vowed not to eat until the issues to go before the board had been outlined in writing and signed by both sides.

Mr. Aridor, fearful of unleashing fresh labour unrest by meeting the doctors' demands, has for months refused to offer them more than the 22 per cent salary rise allowed under a collective work agreement.

After Mr. Begin intervened personally in the strike for the first time this week, the government agreed to increase starting salaries for doctors from \$350 a month to the national average of about \$650.

But agreement has yet to be reached both on the hours doctors should work and on overtime pay.

But they vowed not to eat until the issues to go before the board had been outlined in writing and signed by both sides.

Mr. Aridor, fearful of unleashing fresh labour unrest by meeting the doctors' demands, has for months refused to offer them more than the 22 per cent salary rise allowed under a collective work agreement.

After Mr. Begin intervened personally in the strike for the first time this week, the government agreed to increase starting salaries for doctors from \$350 a month to the national average of about \$650.

But agreement has yet to be reached both on the hours doctors should work and on overtime pay.

But they vowed not to eat until the issues to go before the board had been outlined in writing and signed by both sides.

Mr. Aridor, fearful of unleashing fresh labour unrest by meeting the doctors' demands, has for months refused to offer them more than the 22 per cent salary rise allowed under a collective work agreement.

After Mr. Begin intervened personally in the strike for the first time this week, the government agreed to increase starting salaries for doctors from \$350 a month to the national average of about \$650.

But agreement has yet to be reached both on the hours doctors should work and on overtime pay.

But they vowed not to eat until the issues to go before the board had been outlined in writing and signed by both sides.

Mr. Aridor, fearful of unleashing fresh labour unrest by meeting the doctors' demands, has for months refused to offer them more than the 22 per cent salary rise allowed under a collective work agreement.

After Mr. Begin intervened personally in the strike for the first time this week, the government agreed to increase starting salaries for doctors from \$350 a month to the national average of about \$650.

But agreement has yet to be reached both on the hours doctors should work and on overtime pay.

But they vowed not to eat until the issues to go before the board had been outlined in writing and signed by both sides.

Mr. Aridor, fearful of unleashing fresh labour unrest by meeting the doctors' demands, has for months refused to offer them more than the 22 per cent salary rise allowed under a collective work agreement.

After Mr. Begin intervened personally in the strike for the first time this week, the government agreed to increase starting salaries for doctors from \$350 a month to the national average of about \$650.

But agreement has yet to be reached both on the hours doctors should work and on overtime pay.

But they vowed not to eat until the issues to go before the board had been outlined in writing and signed by both sides.

Mr. Aridor, fearful of unleashing fresh labour unrest by meeting the doctors' demands, has for months refused to offer them more than the 22 per cent salary rise allowed under a collective work agreement.

After Mr. Begin intervened personally in the strike for the first time this week, the government agreed to increase starting salaries for doctors from \$350 a month to the national average of about \$650.

But agreement has yet to be reached both on the hours doctors should work and on overtime pay.

But they vowed not to eat until the issues to go before the board had been outlined in writing and signed by both sides.

Mr. Begin planned to ask his cabinet in its weekly session Sunday to agree to put outstanding issues in the wage dispute before a mutually agreed arbitration board.

About half of Israel's 7,000 government-employed doctors have joined the hunger strike, which has snowballed from a fast by a dozen doctors 12 days ago into one of the most dramatic labour disputes in Israel's history.

The doctors, who have been pressing for negotiations to be taken out of the hands of Treasury Minister Yoram Aridor, were encouraged by a statement Friday from Mr. Begin's cabinet secretary that the prime minister would urge arbitration.

But they vowed not to eat until the issues to go before the board had been outlined in writing and signed by both sides.

Mr. Aridor, fearful of unleashing fresh labour unrest by meeting the doctors' demands, has for months refused to offer them more than the 22 per cent salary rise allowed under a collective work agreement.

After Mr. Begin intervened personally in the strike for the first time this week, the government agreed to increase starting salaries for doctors from \$350 a month to the national average of about \$650.

But agreement has yet to be reached both on the hours doctors should work and on overtime pay.

But they vowed not to eat until the issues to go before the board had been outlined in writing and signed by both sides.

Mr. Aridor, fearful of unleashing fresh labour unrest by meeting the doctors' demands, has for months refused to offer them more than the 22 per cent salary rise allowed under a collective work agreement.

After Mr. Begin intervened personally in the strike for the first time this week, the government agreed to increase starting salaries for doctors from \$350 a month to the national average of about \$650.

But agreement has yet to be reached both on the hours doctors should work and on overtime pay.

But they vowed not to eat until the issues to go before the board had been outlined in writing and signed by both sides.

Mr. Aridor, fearful of unleashing fresh labour unrest by meeting the doctors' demands, has for months refused to offer them more than the 22 per cent salary rise allowed under a collective work agreement.

After Mr. Begin intervened personally in the strike for the first time this week, the government agreed to increase starting salaries for doctors from \$350 a month to the national average of about \$650.

But agreement has yet to be reached both on the hours doctors should work and on overtime pay.

But they vowed not to eat until the issues to go before the board had been outlined in writing and signed by both sides.

Mr. Aridor, fearful of unleashing fresh labour unrest by meeting the doctors' demands, has for months refused to offer them more than the 22 per cent salary rise allowed under a collective work agreement.

After Mr. Begin intervened personally in the strike for the first time this week, the government agreed to increase starting salaries for doctors from \$350 a month to the national average of about \$650.

But agreement has yet to be reached both on the hours doctors should work and on overtime pay.

But they vowed not to eat until the issues to go before the board had been outlined in writing and signed by both sides.

Mr. Aridor, fearful of unleashing fresh labour unrest by meeting the doctors' demands, has for months refused to offer them more than the 22 per cent salary rise allowed under a collective work agreement.

After Mr. Begin intervened personally in the strike for the first time this week, the government agreed to increase starting salaries for doctors from \$350 a month to the national average of about \$650.

But agreement has yet to be reached both on the hours doctors should work and on overtime pay.

But they vowed not to eat until the issues to go before the board had been outlined in writing and signed by both sides.

Mr. Aridor, fearful of unleashing fresh labour unrest by meeting the doctors' demands, has for months refused to offer them more than the 22 per cent salary rise allowed under a collective work agreement.

After Mr. Begin intervened personally in the strike for the first time this week, the government agreed to increase starting salaries for doctors from \$350 a month to the national average of about \$650.

But agreement has yet to be reached both on the hours doctors should work and on overtime pay.

But they vowed not to eat until the issues to go before the board had been outlined in writing and signed by both sides.

Mr. Aridor, fearful of unleashing fresh labour unrest by meeting the doctors' demands, has for months refused to offer them more than the 22 per cent salary rise allowed under a collective work agreement.

After Mr. Begin intervened personally in the strike for the first time this week, the government agreed to increase starting salaries for doctors from \$350 a month to the national average of about \$650.

But agreement has yet to be reached both on the hours doctors should work and on overtime pay.

But they vowed not to eat until the issues to go before the board had been outlined in writing and signed by both sides.

Mr. Aridor, fearful of unleashing fresh labour unrest by meeting the doctors' demands, has for months refused to offer them more than the 22 per cent salary rise allowed under a collective work agreement.

After Mr. Begin intervened personally in the strike for the first time this week, the government agreed to increase starting salaries for doctors from \$350 a month to the national average of about \$650.

But agreement has yet to be reached both on the hours doctors should work and on overtime pay.

But they vowed not to eat until the issues to go before the board had been outlined in writing and signed by both sides.

Mr. Aridor, fearful of unleashing fresh labour unrest by meeting the doctors' demands, has for months refused to offer them more than the 22 per cent salary rise allowed under a collective work agreement.

After Mr. Begin intervened personally in the strike for the first time this week, the government agreed to increase starting salaries for doctors from \$350 a month to the national average of about \$650.

But agreement has yet to be reached both on the hours doctors should work and on overtime pay.

But they vowed not to eat until the issues to go before the board had been outlined in writing and signed by both sides.

Mr. Aridor, fearful of unleashing fresh labour unrest by meeting the doctors' demands, has for months refused to offer them more than the 22 per cent salary rise allowed under a collective work agreement.

After Mr. Begin intervened personally in the strike for the first time this week, the government agreed to increase starting salaries for doctors from \$350 a month to the national average of about \$650.

But agreement has yet to be reached both on the hours doctors should work and on overtime pay.

But they vowed not to eat until the issues to go before the board had been outlined in writing and signed by both sides.

Mr. Aridor, fearful of unleashing fresh labour unrest by meeting the doctors' demands, has for months refused to offer them more than the 22 per cent salary rise allowed under a collective work agreement.

After Mr. Begin intervened personally in the strike for the first time this week, the government agreed to increase starting salaries for doctors from \$350 a month to the national average of about \$650.

But agreement has yet to be reached both on the hours doctors should work and on overtime pay.

But they vowed not to eat until the issues to go before the board had been outlined in writing and signed by both sides.

Mr. Aridor, fearful of unleashing fresh labour unrest by meeting the doctors' demands, has for months refused to offer them more than the 22 per cent salary rise allowed under a collective work agreement.

After Mr. Begin intervened personally in the strike for the first time this week, the government agreed to increase starting salaries for doctors from \$350 a month to the national average of about \$650.

But agreement has yet to be reached both on the hours doctors should work and on overtime pay.

But they vowed not to eat until the issues to go before the board had been outlined in writing and signed by both sides.



REBELS IN BEKAA: Palestinian fighters who have joined Colonel Abu Musa's group in a rebellion against Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Y



## HOME NEWS

### Refugee leaders discuss Palestine with Athens mayor

AMMAN (J.T.) — Palestinian refugees in Jordan Saturday voiced their appreciation to the people and government of Greece for the support given to just Arab causes in general and the Palestinian struggle in particular.

These sentiments were voiced at a meeting between representatives of Palestinian refugees and visiting Athens Mayor Dimitrios Beys and his delegation.

At the meeting, Mr. Beys reiterated his government's demand for a total Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and Lebanon.

Later Mr. Beys, accompanied by Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh, visited the municipality of Amman's studies centre where they were briefed on the research projects being conducted by specialists in a number of fields to develop districts in Amman.

Afterwards they called at the Urban Development Corporation (UDC) where they met its Director Hisham Al Zaghra who told them about the establishment of the department and the programme to develop the poorer areas of Amman.

Mr. Beys, who has already held meetings with Crown Prince Hassan and Prime Minister Mudar Badran, is due to leave for home Sunday.



Representatives from the Civil Service Commission and the Institute of Public Administration Saturday discuss cooperation between each other (Petra photo)

### Civil Service Commission, IPA discuss cooperation

AMMAN (Petra) — A meeting was held at the Civil Service Commission (CSC) Saturday to discuss coordination and the common ground between the CSC, the Institute of Public Administration (IPA) and the job descriptions of government employees.

The meeting, which was chaired by the CSC's Under-Secretary Khaled Al Radaideh, was attended by 17 senior employees from various government departments as well as the acting director of the IPA.

### Police arrest 'juice injection' gang

AQABA (J.T.) — The police department in Aqaba has arrested the members of a gang of thieves who used to drug their victims before robbing them.

A report in Al Rai newspaper Saturday said that the gang used to inject drugs into fruit juice cans, before offering it to their victims.

The victims were put to sleep for between 10 hours and three days after taking the drugged juice, during which time the gang used to steal their money, jewellery and other belongings, according to a police statement.

The deeds of the gang first came to light after three people in Aqaba were taken to the Princess Haya Hospital suspected of suffering from food poisoning. Police investigating the case found out

that the three had earlier drunk juice offered to them by two Egyptians living in Aqaba. This was followed by the discovery of another six people suffering from the same symptoms.

The six were found in one of Aqaba hotels and near the bus garage and the port and all admitted having taken the juice offered to them by Egyptians and this caused them to lose consciousness, according to the report.

Police intensified their search for the culprits and were able to apprehend two members of the gang. These then told the police that the gang leader, an Egyptian named Rif'at, lived in Baghdad and heads a group of unemployed

### Government-owned hotel at Petra to open Aug. 1

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Tourism and Antiquities Ma'an Abu Nowar Saturday urged both Jordanians and foreign tourists to stay at the new Petra Hotel which has been built by the ministry at the ancient Nabatean town of Petra in southern Jordan.

He said in a statement that the hotel is almost ready to receive visitors, and preparations are underway for the formal opening of the hotel.

The new hotel has already been furnished and is expected to be open for tourists by Aug. 1, the minister said. He added that the 82-room hotel can accommodate 300 visitors in its dining room, and has a swimming pool and all the amenities desired by summer vac-

ationers. Adjoining the hotel, a new restaurant will also be opened. This restaurant is located within the ancient city, which offers the tourists a chance of having meals and refreshments during the tour of the ancient city, the minister said.

The Ministry of Tourism Wednesday announced that a new restaurant will be opened near the ancient Roman city of Jerash on July 1. The new restaurant will be



Ma'an Abu Nowar able to accommodate 300 diners, the ministry said in a statement.

### Hospital nursery children struck by food poisoning

AMMAN (J.T.) — Thirty-five children aged between two and seven have been poisoned after eating at the Al Bashir Hospital nursery Thursday.

A report in the local Arabic press said that all the sufferers have been treated and cured except for seven chronic cases where the victims have been transferred to the Madaba hospital which has better facilities.

According to nurse Khadija Al Namrouth from the hospital's children section, children suffering from food poisoning arrived at the hospital from the nursery school, which adjoins the hospital, after eating spaghetti for lunch. They all had a high fever and were feeling pain in their stomachs, she said.

The nursery, she added, accommodates 64 children aged bet-

ween one and a half and seven years old but the younger ones had not been poisoned having not eaten the food, nurse Khadija said. Two of the victims, when interviewed, said that they first felt very hot and then they began to vomit.

Mr. Adel Sadeq, responsible for the provision of food at Al Bashir Hospital, ruled out a suggestion that the food might have been poisoned when it was being prepared by the catering company which normally provides 1200 daily meals for the hospital.

He said that once the food arrives at the hospital, it is distributed in pots provided by the hospital. It was possible, he admitted, that these might not have been properly sterilised before the food was served to the children.

### Anjara murder solved after 12 months

IRBID (Petra) — The murderers of a Jordanian from Anjara in the north of the country have been caught by the local police here almost one year after the killing took place.

A police statement issued here Saturday said that three people who took part in the murder of Ibrahim Mustafa Al Ma'touq, which took place on July 16, 1982, have now been apprehended, and

have been referred to the court for trial.

One of the identified only as MHA eventually admitted killing the man and said that the two others were accomplices to the crime.

### Alia fits its Boeing first class with new reclining seating

AMMAN (J.T.) — Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, have installed 18 super-reclining seats with hydraulic-power leg rests in the main deck first class cabins of their three Boeing 747s.

Passengers in the "First Class Sleepers" will be able manually to recline the seats by 60 degrees by using the controls in the armrest.

The Alia Boeing 747s serve the Amman-New York route daily via Vienna or Amsterdam as well as flying from Amman to Bangkok.

Last year, Alia implemented its traditional Jordanian hospitality "Ya Hala" service on all its 36 destination routes. Under this facility, attendants are dressed in authentic regional costumes and serve coffee from brass pots.

### Abdullah's life depicted

AMMAN (J.T.) — An exhibition entitled "Pictures on the Life of His Majesty King Abdullah", founder of the Hashemite Kingdom, is open to the public now and for the next fortnight, according to Dr. Nasseruddin Al Assad, president of the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilisation Research (Al al Bai Foundation).

On display at the foundation headquarters in Amman are 150 pictures depicting five main stages in life of the late king and his struggle to establish the kingdom, Dr. Assad said. The exhibition, organised to mark the centenary celebrations of King Abdullah's birth, was opened last Tuesday by His Majesty King Hussein.

One group of these pictures depicts the life of the king and the events in the region between 1916 and 1951, mostly featuring the

king's capture of the Ottoman fort at Ta'if, the king's meeting with Gen. Allenby in Cairo 1920, his journey to Jerusalem to see Winston Churchill, then Britain's colonial minister, and one showing him at a review of the army accompanied by the present King Hussein Ibn Talal.

The second group includes pictures which feature the various places where the king grew up in Hijaz and Istanbul. The third includes pictures on the Great Arab Revolt itself and Prince Abdullah's campaigns against the Ottomans in Ta'if.

The fourth group of pictures represent the developments preceding the establishment of the Trans-Jordanian Emirate in 1921 while the fifth group of pictures depicts the independence era.



One of the pictures on display as part of the exhibition on the life of His Majesty King Abdullah which celebrates the centenary year of his birth (Petra photo)

### Khammash's gay watercolours capture beauty of landscape

By Salameh Nehmat  
Special to the Jordan Times

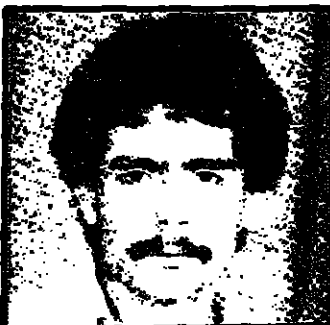
SALT — One of the best young artists in Jordan, 23-year-old Ammar Khammash has in many of his paintings captured the beauty of the Jordanian countryside, especially that of his beloved city, Salt.

It started when he first visited the cities of Ajloun and Anjara and got interested in Kufanjarah in particular — all three places are about 60 kilometres north of Amman—and was inspired to start painting the wide landscapes with his transparent water-colours and very gay and balanced oil colours.

Ammar is currently a student of architecture at the University of Lafayette, Louisiana in the U.S., but he is currently putting his summer recess to good use. Before he must return to the campus in August, he hopes to be back at Christmas, for he is happy living and painting in Salt, where he is resident alone in a large house overlooking the magnificent old city.

"When I first went to Kufanjarah, I observed everything with the eye of a foreigner, for I had been living in Amman where Western culture affected my behaviour," Ammar said. It also influenced my way of seeing things. So, when I was admiring the landscape, I felt I had an open mind to absorb all visual impressions in front of me," he added.

"I feel unique in seeing things in a different way from most people," Ammar said. "Earlier in school, I rejected the common int-



Ammar Khammash

erests which students of my age shared, like sports cars or the latest fashions. These are superficial, he thinks.

"I have my own very different path to follow—it is the search for beauty through simplicity and common sense. I believe that everybody has a sense of beauty," he continued. "But the problem is that many people have a distorted sense of beauty."

Take for example that monument they built on the Ministry of Interior Circle here in Amman. Many people think it's beautiful and indeed they ask: Why put it there if it isn't beautiful?

"So eventually most people convince themselves that this monument is beautiful, when it's actually not. That's how people get a distorted sense of beauty."

Talking about his interest in Salt, the artist said that it was because of Salt's uniqueness, which he feels envelopes and contains him in a way no other place can, that he chose to work there.

"Salt is like a gallery for ar-

chitecture," said Ammar. "It's like a permanent architectural exhibit. The old houses there show you the importance of the orientation of their designs according to the sunlight, wind, and other elements of nature. And you always find these old houses looking at you and smiling."

The sunlight comes in through a window of his room and makes a silhouette of golden yellow shades on the artist's paintings. The room is painted a light beige, and everything in the room stacks of Salt. Looking out of the window, Ammar considered some technicalities.

"In Amman you always find that houses have their main entrance facing the street. In Salt, all the houses are facing one direction—the valley between the two mountains. Painting the houses in Salt, which are built in layers on top of each other, is quite different from painting the houses in Amman, which are built behind each other."

"So the structure of Salt has very much helped me in my painting," Ammar continued. "For example, I would very simply cut a square in the mass of houses on top of each other, and paint it without needing to have a three dimensional effect. I have tried also to experiment with other styles, but it's hard to do that because you just can't abstract the arches and wooden windows of the old houses. That's why I consider my paintings of Salt as documents of illustrative art more than fine art."

He sees the place as both of interest to the architect and painter

illustrative or not, the paintings are remarkable. But then he returned to the more serious theme of art appreciation in Jordan. Ammar said he thought that there is currently a problem of taste in Jordan, "especially in our exhibitions." The majority of Jordanians in or out of the art circuit don't know what is good and what isn't," he claimed.

"But there is only one way to improve this lack of taste," he maintains "and of course, it can't be done overnight. It can only be accomplished by exposing people to what is truly good, to what is truly noble; to what really deserves to be exhibited."

"But who, you will ask, will take on this unenviable job?" "There are no hard and fast rules," he said. "I think we should leave people to decide for themselves and to achieve that, we should start with children at school, by changing the system of art education."

According to Ammar, the system at present consists of telling children what to do and what to paint. "That is wrong," he said, "because it makes the child feel that we are force-feeding him; eventually that will make him hate art."

"But if we leave the child to do what he enjoys doing, we will come out with a generation of art lovers who will decide for themselves what is and what isn't good art. That's why we have to emphasise the importance of having intelligent art teachers in our schools and to treat art more seriously than we do now."

### King condolences Dajanis

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein Saturday delegated Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid to offer his sympathy to the Dajani family on the death of Abu Al Wafa Al Dajani. Mr. Dajani was a leading member of the Jordanian business community.

### World Bank approves \$8m loan to IDECO



Mohammad Arafa

IRBID (Petra) — The World Bank has approved in principle a \$8 million loan to the Irbid District Electricity Company (IDECO), according to the company's director Mohammad Arafa.

He said that the loan will finance a project for the electrification of rural regions in the Irbid Governorate.

A World Bank team visited the Irbid region early last week and held talks with IDECO officials who briefed them on the company's projects in Irbid's region, Mr. Arafa said.

### Ministry study catalogues educational institutions

AMMAN (J.T.) — A statistical study by the Ministry of Education has shown that there are 2,484 schools in Jordan of which 2,119 are owned and operated directly by the Ministry of Education.

The study also stated that the country has eight universities on both banks of the Jordan river, according to the local press which published the figures Saturday.

The report said that Jordan has 1,115 elementary schools, 1,004 preparatory schools, and 365 secondary schools. It also has seven industrial and vocational schools of which six are owned and operated by the Ministry of Education.

There are two agricultural sch-

ools, six commercial schools, nine nursing colleges, one hotel training school and two comprehensive schools.

Also, according to the report, the country has 20 centres for teaching women handicrafts, of which 18 are operated by the Ministry of Education and 32 community colleges of which 18 are operated by the ministry.

Three of the universities are located on the East Bank while the rest are on the West Bank, but these universities can only absorb 25 per cent of Jordanian school students while the rest are forced to seek higher education abroad, the report said.

### Civil Defence warns against fire hazards in countryside

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Civil Defence Department Saturday urged everyone visiting forests and rural areas to take extra precautions not to destroy plants and vegetation.

A statement issued by the department said the public are in particular requested to avoid throwing cigarette ends away, to prevent children from playing with fire near agricultural crops and dry

grass and refrain from making fires to cook their food in forests and other areas grown with trees and dry vegetation.

The statement called on everyone to put out their fires by throwing water or putting sand on them. However in cases of fires getting out of control they call the Civil Defence Department immediately.

### Madaba to develop services

MADABA (Petra) — Madaba Municipality is at present carrying out a project to develop social services in parts of the Madaba district in cooperation with the Queen Alia Jordan Welfare Fund (QAJWF), according to Madaba Mayor Ahmad Al Azaydeh.

He said that a major social services centre is being built in the town of Madaba and three others are being established in Hisban, Ma'in and Malih. The project aims to promote health, educational, cultural, social and nutritional services especially for children. It is also hoped to offer local women the opportunity to acquire tra-

ining in handicrafts in order to improve the living standard of their families, the mayor said.

The project entails the construction of a kindergarten for 80 children, a children's club and library and a vocational training centre for girls where they can learn dress making, weaving and other useful work. The centres will also organise meetings, seminars and lectures and will put on film shows tackling cultural, health and other related issues.

A special municipal committee is supervising the implementation of the project, the mayor concluded by saying.



Ahmad Al Azaydeh



A painting by 23-year-old Jordanian artist Ammar Khammash who is currently living and working in the U.S.



# Jordan Times

The Jordanian Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation  
 Established 1975  
 P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan

**Executive Editor:** MOHAMMAD AMAD  
**Editor:** GEORGE S. BAWATMEH  
**Managing Editor:** KAMAL KHOURI  
**Board of Directors:** JUMA' A. HAMMAD, RAJA ELISSA, MOHAMMAD AMAD, MAHMOUD AL KAYED

**Editorial and advertising offices:**  
 Jordan Press Foundation  
 University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan

**Telephone:** 566320, 566325 **Telex:** 21497 ALRAJJO  
**Telegrams:** JORTIMES, Amman, Jordan

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays.  
 Subscription and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Press Foundation.

## The deep quagmire

NEVER a still moment in the Arab World: everything goes from bad to worse, all the time. To be an Arab nowadays is a big liability; to be their friend, you need the patience of Job.

We Arabs say the enemy is Israel and the imperialists, and end up fighting only among ourselves. We blame the colonialists for our underdevelopment, not one wants to admit that backwardness has become a necessary state of mind for us. We imagine Martian forces behind our disunity and aimlessness, and forget to think of our own selfishness and ignorance.

Politics for the Arabs means no less than power: you either have it or it subdues you. Authority is what everybody will have or listen to. There is no sharing and caring in the Arab World today, for these are things of the past. Intellectualism is sectarianism, and only eccentrics think scientifically.

Arab governments and regime are God-sent; their countrymen are people very lucky just to be alive. Interaction between the two groups is necessary only when the subjects have toed their heads and hail the chief. If anything goes wrong, all the regimes have to do is call another Arab summit and the whole world will be at their feet in no time at all, these regimes reason.

The deeper you look into the Arab state of affairs, the deeper the quagmire. Assad of Syria wants it all, let him have it. Qadhafi wants Chad as well, let him have both. As far as most of us, Arab people, are now concerned, Sergeant Samuel Doe of Liberia can come and claim us. With our helplessness, we would be his, or anybody's, for the taking.

And there is not a glimpse of light at the end of the tunnel, either. We have gotten so much used to living with aimlessness, it seems, that we have come to care very little about the future.

It is indeed a bleak picture of the Arab World and of being an Arab that we are drawing here. But is there a more painful sight than another Palestinian exodus, this time from the "throbbing heart of Arabism," to provoke delicious imagination?

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: Conspiracy must be stopped

SYRIA'S EXPULSION of PLO leader Yasser Arafat and the banning of his deputy Khalil Al Wazir from entering Syria indicate that the Palestinian fighters are facing a very serious situation. The Syrian action prompts us to wonder what the future hides for the Palestinian fighters in the Lebanese Bekaa Valley and their leadership. The man in the street is indeed puzzled by all these developments because they have no justification whatsoever. It is unbelievable that these events are taking place when the Palestinians are standing in the Bekaa Valley face to face with the Israeli enemy, and when the Israelis are longing to see the PLO completely obliterated from the face of earth. We also wonder whether these developments were perpetrated by forces hostile to the PLO.

One can imagine the American administration rejoicing over these recent developments since its stand vis-a-vis the PLO is well known to all. The blows directed against the PLO suggest that there is a conspiracy that is being directed against both its leadership and the whole Palestinian people. This necessitates that the Arabs rally round to abort it. We cannot allow the PLO to be deprived of its leadership and we cannot go down in history as the people who stood by while this interference took place.

### Al Dustour: Movement will live on

THE RULERS in Damascus and Tripoli are wrong if they believe that the Palestinian revolution is a single man who can be substituted, by another. The revolution and the PLO led by Yasser Arafat result from the long sufferings of the Palestinian peoples, which the leaders of Syria and Libya cannot remove by a mere decision which Arafat has described as being similar to Israel's decision to evict him from Beirut. The Israeli decision was justified in their own minds because the Israelis are the enemies, but the Syrian decision is less straightforward.

Abu Ammar is not a mere human being but a symbol of a nation, a revolution and an organisation that had led the Palestinian people's struggle for 19 years. Syria's action at this particular moment prompts one to ask many questions and arouses great dismay and astonishment. This action is tantamount to Israel's aggression against the Palestinian people. We are sure that the Palestinian people and the other Arab peoples will foil all Syrian and Libyan plots against the PLO and its legitimate leadership.

### Sawt Al Shaab: Time for wider dialogue

AT A TIME when the Israelis are intent on swallowing up a Palestinian land and Judaizing it, we find differences widening among the PLO's various groups. Despite the fact that a number of Arab states have made moves to end these differences we still want to see some action taking place from within the PLO's movement themselves to end the conflict.

It is true that some meetings were held in Amman and Damascus by certain Palestinian leaders, yet we want to see these meetings widening to include representatives of Palestinians scattered all over the Arab World. This is very important because it is their national duty to meet together and shoulder their own responsibilities.

## VIEW FROM AMERICA

# Mideast on the path of prosperity despite crisis

By Franz Schurmann

SAN FRANCISCO — In my last commentary, I wrote on how Israel has become the long-range loser in the present diplomatic game in the Middle East. I meant that from the vantage point of someone living far away from Amman in San Francisco, yet observing the American political scene regarding the Middle East. True, Congress still insists on granting Israel even more money than the Reagan Administration wants to give. But that should not fool people in other countries. When Americans get tired of a partner, they often try to pay him off, sweetening the cooling of the relationship with money.

But for the Middle East there are long-term questions that go way beyond Israel. One of the key questions surely is whether the Middle East will become a region of major economic growth as has happened in East Asia recently or longer ago in Western Europe and is happening in Latin America.

Despite the terrible economic crisis that extends over much of that continent.

But even more important is whether the Middle East will once again become a center of world civilization and culture as it was for so long during its history. In fact, except for China, no region of the world has for so long been a center of continuous civilization like the Middle East. And that means, in essence, the Islamic world as constituted by Arab and Persian-speaking people.

There was only one extended break in this long and glorious history. It began sometime in the 1300's of the Christian era and lasted down to the beginning of the present

century. Before that, prosperity and civilization survived all kinds of political changes. Foreign as well as native rulers came and went, but the mighty spirit of the region, emanating from Egypt, ancient Syria, and the land at the mouth of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers continued on. In fact, wealth and culture, especially learning, went hand in hand. Yet both vanished, and historians of East and West have tried to understand why.

It has been common among historians to regard the barbaric destruction of Baghdad by the Mongols in 1259 as the turning point in the history of the great Islamic world of the time. After that, all became desolation, as in Baghdad itself. True, the Mongols ended the Caliphate, but the state government was never the key element in the great pro-

prosperity and civilization of the Islamic world. It was the umma or community which was the basis of both.

The fact is that prosperity and learning continued in force for about a century after the destruction of Baghdad was gone, but there were other great cities. And, indeed, Tebriz in Azerbaijan emerged as a sort of substitute for Baghdad. Cairo flourished, and so did Damascus. Significantly, the greatest traveler of Islamic history lived and journeyed during the second and third quarters of the 14th century, Ibn Batuta. He wrote about his journeys below the Sahara in West Africa and down the East African coast. He saw the long summers in Bolghar, a city then some 800 kilometres east of Moscow. He visited China, and on the way saw the Indies. He

died around 1379, having visited what was then the lands that comprised the global economy of the times.

Ibn Batuta was the greatest but also the last of the great Islamic traveler. Afterwards came the turn of the Europeans. The Islamic world, the Arab and Persian world, went into a period of decline. Ibn Khaldun who lived when Ibn Batuta was already an old man regarded *medeniyat* as one of the supreme attainments of human creation. It meant both civilization and prosperity, and as for the ancient Greek world, it came from cities. Ibn Batuta travelled from city to city throughout the vast expanse of his journeys. It was those cities which shrank and decayed throughout the Islamic world.

Cities are growing throughout the world. Some are

becoming vast agglomerations of prosperity and poverty at the same time, like Mexico City. The United Nations is worried that these new cities will cause monumental environmental problems like air pollution and lack of water. In the Middle East, Cairo is an example. Yet, cities have been the stepping stones to Western Europe's prosperity. And they are also the basis for the stunning economic growth of the Far East.

Cities are developing rapidly in the Middle East. They are bringing one aspect of *medeniyat*. Prosperity. If the second element also comes — learning, culture, and especially the spiritual life that religion can bring — that could mean a resumption of the 5,000 year history of prosperity and civilization so characteristic of the lands of the Middle East.

## More nuclear-free zones sought despite NATO preparations

By John Rogers  
 Reuters

LONDON — While NATO prepares to base new American nuclear missiles in Europe, proposals for creation of nuclear-free zones are mushrooming.

Leaders of several medium-sized powers, from Sweden to Australia, are hoping that agreements to ban nuclear weapons from well-defined regions would minimise chances of nuclear war.

Atomic weapons would be banned from Central Europe, Scandinavia, the Baltic Sea, the Balkans and the South-West Pacific, under proposals made or revived in recent months.

Latin America has already been declared a nuclear-free zone by most countries on the continent under the path-breaking 1967 Treaty of Tlatelolco, which bans the acquisition, stockpiling, use,

testing and deployment of nuclear weapons.

Proponents of a nuclear-free zone in Europe, a potential flashpoint for East-West conflict, argue that it would promote détente and mutual confidence and reduce the risk of nuclear weapons being used early in a war.

Opponents of the idea, including most NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation) governments, say any sense of security it created would be illusory because it would not stop outside powers firing missiles into or across Central Europe during a war.

"The simple truth is that nuclear-free zones do not give the slightest protection from the use of nuclear arms," West German Defence Minister Manfred Wörmner said.

The Soviet Union backs plans for nuclear-free zones in Europe. But the United States, while supporting the Latin American zone

and not opposing the principle of declaring regions free of nuclear arms, feels the proposals for Europe are unhelpful while it is trying to negotiate nuclear arms reductions with Moscow in Geneva talks, U.S. officials say.

Schemes on the drawing board include:

— A Nordic nuclear-free zone including Sweden, Finland, Denmark and Norway.

The idea was first proposed 20 years ago by neutral Finland and is backed by Sweden, but Denmark and Norway, both members of NATO, say such a zone could only be part of a broader East-West agreement.

— In a variant on a Nordic zone, the Soviet Union offered this month to discuss turning the Baltic Sea into a zone free of nuclear weapons if the Scandinavian countries barred atomic arms from their territories.

Soviet leader Yuri Andropov

said the Kremlin was ready to study measures concerning its own heavily defended northern territories adjoining Norway and Finland, which it has so far refused to pledge to keep free of nuclear weapons.

President Reagan rejected the Soviet proposal and urged Moscow to concentrate on the Geneva arms reduction talks "instead of making meaningless gestures".

Swedish Premier Olof Palme said the Soviet idea was a positive contribution to a nuclear-free Nordic region but needed clarification.

— Greece's Socialist Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu, a maverick in the Western alliance, has proposed talks on a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans, to cover NATO members Greece and Turkey, Warsaw Pact allies Bulgaria and Romania, non-aligned Yugoslavia and isolationist Albania.

Greece says Romania and Bulgaria have agreed to take part in talks, Yugoslavia has not yet replied and Albania has turned down the proposal. Diplomats expect Turkey to be hostile to it.

Greece, which is discussing the future of American bases with Washington, says the U.S. stocks tactical nuclear weapons on its soil.

— Sweden and the Soviet Union have made separate proposals for a nuclear-free zone in Central Europe, along the dividing line between NATO and Warsaw Pact countries.

Palme has proposed a 300 kilometre-wide zone free of battlefield nuclear weapons — short-range missiles and nuclear-tipped shells — running along both sides of West Germany's frontier with East Germany and Czechoslovakia.

The Swedish premier, whose independent commission on disarmament and security originated the idea last year, says NATO reactions have mostly been critical while most Warsaw Pact replies have been positive.

The Kremlin said Sweden's proposal did not go far enough and last January proposed a zone free of battlefield nuclear weapons 500 or 600 kilometres wide. This would include almost the whole of East and West Germany.

— Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke, angry at French atomic tests, wants a nuclear-free zone created in the South West Pacific, with testing and storage of nuclear weapons banned.

But he says the idea is not intended to preclude the passage of nuclear-powered and armed sea vessels or air transit in the region — a limitation which a U.S. official said might make the scheme acceptable to Washington.

Peace zones have been advocated in other areas, notably the Indian Ocean and South East Asia, but have not prevented big power military activities.

The Latin American nuclear-free zone is weakened because key regional powers — Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Cuba — are not bound by the Tlatelolco Treaty.

On a smaller scale, the idea of nuclear-free zones has spread in towns and rural communities in European countries where NATO plans to base U.S. cruise and Pershing-2 missiles from December if the U.S.-Soviet talks in Geneva fail.

In votes intended mainly to underscore opposition to nuclear weapons, more than a quarter of Britain's 520 local authorities and dozens of communities have declared themselves nuclear-free zones. Governments say these proclamations have no legal force.



## Missile base not a major election issue in Italy

By Tony Austin  
 Reuters

COMISO, Sicily — Amid the remote sun-scorched vineyards and bare hills of southeast Sicily, work goes on without interruption on a site being prepared to house American nuclear missiles.

Partly because of the remoteness of the Comiso site, the nuclear debate which featured strongly in British and West German campaigns this year shows little sign of becoming a major issue in the Italian general election on June 26 and 27.

Most national and local candidates here have deliberately shied away from a subject on which they have no ready answer.

The outgoing coalition parties favour deployment of the U.S. cruise missiles due to be sited at Comiso as part of the NATO decision to modernise its defences.

But they prefer not to proclaim it because they know the population is uneasy about the possibility of nuclear attack against Sicily, according to Comiso's Communist ex-mayor Giacomo Cagnese.

The Italian Communist Party, the largest in the West, says it opposes the installation of missiles in Comiso and wants to suspend work pending a thorough review of

East-West arms control talks. But it is also committed to keeping Italy within NATO.

"The Communists have had to tone down their opposition in order to take account of the reality of unemployment in Comiso," a local Socialist Party official said.

More than 1,000 men out of a total population of 27,000 are unemployed and politician who spoke out against such a huge employment prospect would risk losing votes, he added.

The first phase of conversion work, now nearing completion, was worth 37 billion lire (\$24 million) and resulted in the employment of 400 local people by the north Italian main contractor.

A second phase starting on July 1 will award contracts worth about 40 billion lire (\$26 million) and NATO has agreed that only Sicilian firms can tender this time.

During a recent evening of electioneering in Comiso's stylish main square, candidates listed their views on Christianity, the mafia and local taxes. Nobody mentioned missiles.

But ever since the Italian government chose Comiso following the 1979 NATO decision to modernise its defences pending arms control talks with the Warsaw Pact, the town has seen a constant

parade of peace demonstrators.

For the second consecutive year protest camps are being organised on plots near the perimeter of the Magliocco Aerodrome and there are anti-U.S. slogans on a number of buildings.

Last May the first contingent of about 200 U.S. airmen and technicians arrived spending lavishly and delighting the town's youth by lifting small Italian cars with their bare hands.

The economic benefits of the U.S. presence are already evident but the people of Comiso fiercely resent suggestions in the mainland press that they have sold their principles for a fistful of dollars.

"These people are not equipped to deal with the conflict," Monsignor Giovanni Battaglia of Comiso's Holy Annunciation Church said. "They feel the debate should be conducted not here but in Geneva, Washington and Moscow."

His view was reflected in a statement by Bishop Angelo Rizzo of Ragusa Diocese who said it was an "act of violence, a serious injustice," to place the whole problem of world peace on the shoulders of Comiso.

Although the bishop's statement was immediately contested by left-wing Catholics in Sicily, political analysts said the

non-involvement by Italian Catholic leaders was another reason why Comiso had remained in the shadow of the election campaign.

The Italian Catholic Bishops' Conference had evidently taken its cue from Pope John Paul, who resisted appeals by anti-nuclear campaigners to pronounce on the evils of nuclear war when he visited Sicily last November.

Outgoing Prime Minister Amintore Fanfani has said Italy would abide by the NATO policy of deploying the missiles unless there was a breakthrough in arms control talks in Geneva.

Socialist Party Leader Bettino Craxi, a determined contender for the post of next prime minister, agrees there is no reason to change the decision while continuing to negotiate.

Socialist Defence Minister Lello Logario denied suggestions that, considering Comiso was so far distant from the Soviet Union, the missiles were primarily intended against Libya.

But Cagnese, chairman of one of the peace committees in Comiso, said: "The fascists who built Magliocco called it a forward sentinel in the Mediterranean. Now it is to become a bastion against the peoples of Africa and the Middle East."

## LETTERS

### More on school fees

To the Editor:  
 I am writing in reply to Ms. Randa Habib's article headlined "Price for Education" (Jordan Times, June 16-17) and Mrs. Ibtissam Kaddour's Letter to the Editor headlined "Amount to Talk About?" (Jordan Times, June 22).

As a member of the administration of the school under discussion, I would like to clarify the following points:

1. The tuition fees for the first elementary, and not for the "first preparatory" as Ms. Habib put it, were about JD 450, for the academic year 82/83. Before the new school fees were announced, the school's secretariat informed parents of applicants to class one, for example, that there would probably be an increase on the JD 450, and that they would be informed of this increase in due time. Accordingly, parents whose children were accepted in the school were notified and informed of the new tuition fees. Therefore, it was not "in two weeks time and before the beginning of the scholastic year" that the school increased its fees.

2. The registration fee of JD 50 (or JD 25 paid before the new fees were announced) deductible from the annual tuition fees.

3. Mrs. Kaddour's statement that a child of six has to pay JD 1,100 is misleading because the actual tuition fee for classes 1, 2 and 3 for the academic year 83/84 is JD 550. The JD 500 deposit fee is not for nine months but 12 years. As you may know, our school is an international school which caters for students from other countries as well as from Jordan. I believe that a school like this is thus entitled to safeguarding its interests. Let me give you an example. Last year, a number of students from different countries, particularly Lebanon, were accepted in the school. A lot of others were kept on the waiting list because it is school policy to accept no more than 20 students per class. Naturally, the number of teachers appointed was based on the number of students registered. However, in September, just as the academic year was about to start (and in a number of cases after it had started), a number of those students accepted left either for Lebanon or elsewhere, the majority without so much as a notification. Of course, the only thing they had paid was a meagre sum of JD 50. The result: A number of places were left in several classes and it was too late to fill these. Is it too much to ask for a refundable deposit of JD 500 to ensure that our students notify us of their intention to leave the school at least 4 months in advance?

4. Mrs. Kaddour also made a gross exaggeration when discussing the school uniform. A school uniform made up of the largest sized blazer, summer and winter trousers, a shirt, one long-sleeved jumper and one sleeveless will cost JD 50 (the same uniform for a first — elementary student costs no more than JD 36). Surely, Mrs. Kaddour, an extra JD 100 or more for a uniform "could mean a lot of money".

5. Parents who, like Ms. Habib and Mrs. Kaddour, "are not putting in doubt the high educational level of the school" and who cannot afford the fees can apply for a scholarship. Eighteen of our students were on partial scholarships during the past academic year, and we do have a full scholarship programme for students in classes 7 and above. Furthermore, those parents who cannot pay all the fees in September can divide them in instalments. Several of our parents have requested this and their requests have been granted.

It would be greatly appreciated if people like Ms. Habib and Mrs. Kaddour would be sure of their facts before having them published.

Mona Samsou  
 P.O. Box 441,  
 Sweileh



# Sanaa's antique culture continues to survive

By Peter Boxhall

*Sanaa be it must, however long the journey. Though the hardy camel droop, leg-worn on the way. -- Traditional, cited by al Hamdani.*

To compile a comprehensive survey of a complex, historical city such as Sanaa, considered by some to be the oldest inhabited city in the world, is an enormous undertaking.

Now, however, after years of research carried out by an expert team headed by R.B. Serjeant, until recently professor of Arabic at the University of Cambridge, and Ronald Lewcock, a lecturer at Cambridge, and with the assistance of Jan Acres, Robert Wilson, Paolo Costa, David King, Isma'il al Akwa, A.F.L. Beeston, Rex Smith, R.L. Bidwell, Husayn al 'Amri, Walter Dostal, Nicholas Lowick, A. Shvitiel, Wilfred Lockwood, Marthan Mundy, Ahmad Qaryah, and Annika Borstein, the task is completed. The

long awaited study, 630 pages in length, has recently been published by The World of Islam Festival Trust in a limited edition of 2,000 copies.

It is a beautiful, fascinating and evocative book, complemented with colour plates, black and white photographs, sketches and maps. I ought, however, immediately to draw attention to my inadequacy in attempting the invidious task of reviewing such a labour of love: indeed, there are few people, from the Western world at least, who are qualified to do so.

Additionally I have, as it were, a vested interest: Professor Serjeant has accompanied some of my expeditions in the Arab World, and while working on the survey, stayed with the Save the Children Fund in Rawdah, when I was their director there. I have also known personally many of the other talented Arabists writing chapters in the book, including Ahmad Qaryah, co-author of 'Sanaa Food and Cookery', an orphan Yemeni boy,

whom I helped to educate.

Yet anyone who has an interest in Arabia, its history and its development, should want to consult, read, or if he can afford £95, to purchase the book. Why? Because, as Professor Serjeant says in his introduction:

**Traditional Sanaa is the theme of this volume -- that is Sanaa city of the Islamic era up to the officers' revolution of 26 September 1962 -- and its richly antique culture which continues to survive, despite much political change, since that date.**

Rather than try to summarise the study's all-encompassing diversity of subjects let me, because it will serve to describe the full scope of the book's coverage, list the separate contents, each of which is compiled by an appropriate expert, or experts: A Geographical Sketch (of Sanaa); The 'Ghayls' (water courses) of Sanaa; Calendars, The Time of Day and Mathematical Astronomy; Pre-Islamic Sanaa; Sanaa the Pro-

tested; the Church (al Qalis) of Sanaa and Ghumdan Castle; The Early and Medieval History of Sanaa; the Post-Medieval and Modern History of Sanaa; Western Accounts of Sanaa 1510 - 1962; The Urban Development of Sanaa; Administrative Organisation; The Market, Business Life, Occupations, the Legality and Sale of Stimulants; the State of Sanaa; Analysis of the Sanaa Market Today; The Buildings of the Suq/Market; The Mint of Sanaa; a Historical Outline; The Mosques of Sanaa; The Architectural History and Description of Sanaa Mosques; The Great Mosque, The Smaller Mosques of Sanaa; The Jews of Sanaa; The Hindu Banyan Merchants and Traders; The Houses of Sanaa; The Public Bath; Children's Games in Sanaa; The Public Bath; Children's Games in Sanaa; Sanaa Dress; Sanaa Food and Cookery and Envoi: Sanaa As It Was.

The maps include town plans by Von Wissman and Manzoni, a map of the 'ghayls' of Sanaa, a map of the myriad covered streets of the suqs, and a map of Sanaa as it is today. But even aside from the maps, and the descriptive text, there is a profusion of interesting

details in the appendices of the book: a glossary of Arabic words and expressions; bibliographical references to Sanaa; a place name and geographical index; a general index; and, not least in interest, an index of persons, families, tribes, races, nationalities, titles and supernatural beings (i.e. a Who's Who of Sanaa).

Having myself spent three years at Rawdah, just north of Sanaa, working for Yemeni infants, it is perhaps understandable that I should have turned first to the chapter entitled 'Children's Games in Sanaa', which is written by Husayn al 'Amri. Having been with them so much, and having travelled so far afield in the republic, I could not, at any time, remember ever having seen a toy shop, or even so much as a toy (as we in the Western world know them). The children had, of course, played games amongst themselves; yet, until reading this chapter, I had not really understood what they were. The Bunton Game, the Dice Stone House Game, the Apricot Stone Game, the Porcupine Game, the Camel Game; the Porcupine Game, the Camel Game; if you, or your children, want to know how to play them, you must

read Husayn al 'Amri's detailed descriptions.

Then, being in Sanaa in the early 1970s, I was particularly drawn to the historical section of the book, which describes the changing face of the ancient city, pre- and post-Imamate: "In the early days of the Republic", Serjeant relates, "Sanaa suffered most from the planning that decreed the deliberate demolition of the walls and gates linking Bustan al Sultan with the Bir al Azab suburb, and of two mosques there. A street was driven between the two districts, flanked by ugly, ill-constructed edifices mostly concrete. The destruction of Bab al Shu'ub and Bab al Salam between 1962-67, and the later, quite unnecessary clearing away of the old Turkish adobe garrison tower at Bab al Balaqah, on the grounds that these gates impeded motor traffic, have lost the city some salient features of its outline. Worse than anything was the bull-dozing of the historic Khanadiq, the two fortified walls carried on arches across Sa'ilah flood-course, so that a motor road could be run down it. Historians must deplore the demolition of old houses in Qa'al Yahud, re-named Qa'al

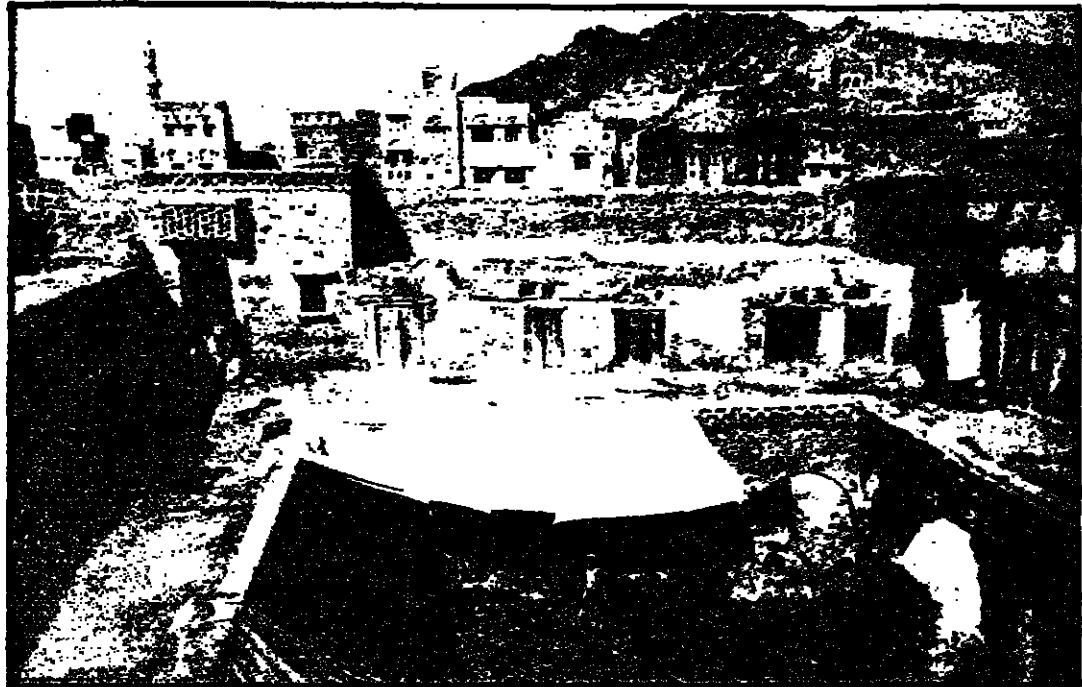
'Ulufi, notably Habsheh's house with its many interesting features".

A law requiring new building to conform to traditional styles was in fact promulgated in 1974, but in many cases this apparently meant nothing more than the construction of a traditional exterior concealing a modern-type interior.

Certainly, as has already happened in Fez and in the other imperial cities of Morocco, there appears to be a real, continuing danger that much, too much, of the

time-worn face of Sanaa will continue to be destroyed. Yet, perhaps before it is too late, Sanaa, now included on the World Heritage List, will be preserved by the combined efforts of UNESCO, the Centre of Yemeni Studies, and other such agencies. If it is not to be, at least this survey of Sanaa will serve as a comprehensive and enduring record of a fine Arabian Islamic city.

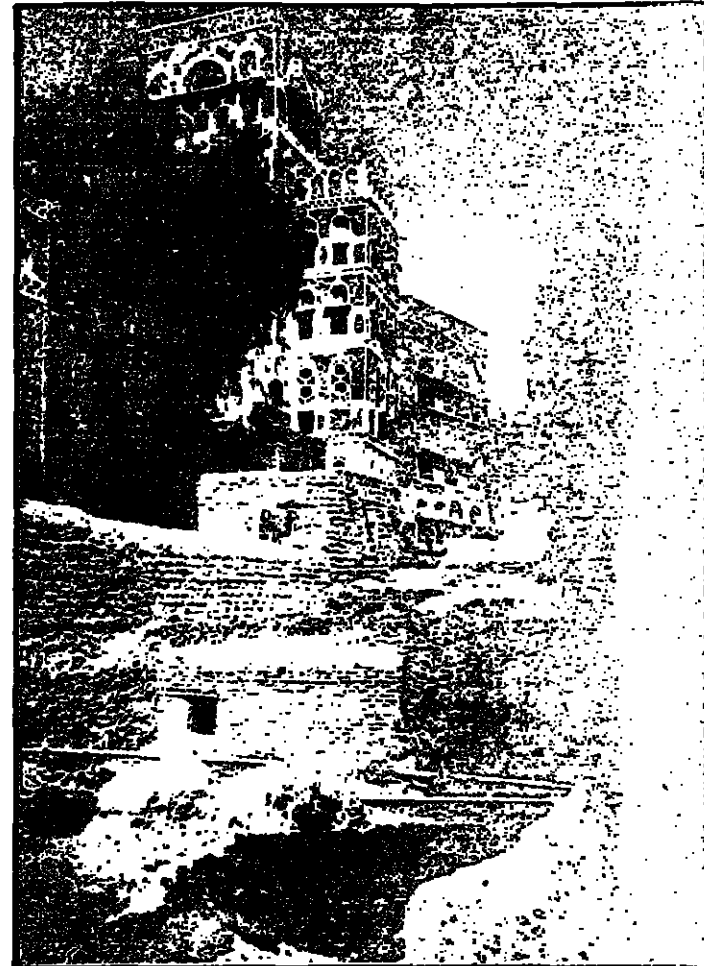
-- Arab News



Bustan Al Jami Al Kabir showing the 'Mirna'.



The wall of the old city of Sanaa, crossing the Sa'ilah (flood course).



The Samsarah Al Mizan. It was sometimes called Samsarah Al Qishr (the Coffee-Husk Market).

## Fluoride: Too much of a good thing?

By Bryan Pearson

NAIROBI -- Officially, it is a straightforward scientific problem: how much fluoride is too much? But the fluoride toothpaste debate which has raged for almost a year in Kenya has raised a more complex and sensitive issue. To what extent do multinational companies influence local experts in the Third World, even against the best interests of the local people?

In Kenya, both sides of the debate agree that fluoride levels of about one part per million (ppm) in drinking water can help prevent tooth decay. But in this country, and many others along the Rift Valley from Saudi Arabia to Malawi, the fluoride-rich volcanic ash in the soil can naturally fluoridate water to concentrations of up to 45 ppm.

Such high levels can cause dental fluorosis: the tell-tale, brown-stained teeth of this condition, cured only by acid etching or capping, are seen throughout the country. Over long periods the

spine may become calcified, crippling the victim. Little research has been done on the condition in the Third World, but it also appears in northern India and in Thailand, according to Dr. Aubrey Sheiham of the London Hospital Medical College Dental School.

Last year Firoze Manji, a young dental health lecturer at Nairobi University, wrote letters to the newspapers suggesting that with 60 per cent of the population suffering some form of fluorosis, it was ridiculous that virtually all the toothpaste sold in Kenya contained added fluoride. (No fluoride is added to drinking water artificially in Kenya).

One of the biggest distributors of fluoride toothpaste in the country is Colgate-Palmolive (East Africa) Ltd, a subsidiary of the U.S.-based multinational. This company sponsors dinners, events and publications for the Kenyan Dental Association (KDA), and the KDA lends its emblem to approve fluoride usage in toothpaste.

Company General Manager Carl Marx describes his firm's relationship with the KDA as "pur-

ely professional", adding that "everyone does it".

When Manji's letters were published, he was summoned to the KDA for a disciplinary hearing. As he walked into the building, he met Mr. Marx coming out, he said later. As Manji did not practice dentistry, he was not a full KDA member, so the Association could not discipline him. Meanwhile, his letters sparked off editorials, articles and letters, and the KDA found itself weathering a storm.

In August last year, Colgate General Manager Nuri Murad took Manji to lunch at an expensive restaurant and offered to finance his research, donate a library to the university and buy a clinic, Manji told reporters. Assuming an attempt to buy his silence, Manji declined the offers.

The Kenyan Medical Association devoted almost an entire issue of its journal "Medicus" to endorsing the fight against fluoride toothpaste. In October, which is KDA national dental action month (sponsored by Colgate-Palmolive), the KDA

newsletter (sponsored by Colgate-Palmolive) described the whole debate as absurd.

KDA Chairman George Owino went on television with foreign experts, and described Manji as "an eccentric... who calls himself a public dentist." Owino also attacked Manji's family, which markets sweetened cereal, saying it caused dental decay in Kenya.

In November, market forces stepped in as two British-based multinationals -- Boots and Beechams -- launched non-fluoride toothpastes in Kenya. When the Kenyan Director of Medical Services announced a ban on fluoride toothpaste advertisements, the product became hard to sell in this country.

After declining to talk to the press on recent developments, Marx announced a major dental seminar in Nairobi to put the record straight. Foreign experts were invited, including representatives of Unilever, the world's biggest producer of fluoride, and of the UN World Health Organisation. The seminar, recently ended, did what most scientific seminars do:

Recommended more research.

Throughout the debate, the government has maintained a low profile, perhaps in part because it lacks the money for a widespread effort to defluoridate water where levels are too high. It has announced, though, that fluoride should not be encouraged for children's use; it has said nothing about adults.

Besides the question of commercial influence on professional bodies, the debate has also raised the question of how appropriate Western standards are in the Third World. Though it was not mentioned at the recent seminar, research in the Philippines has suggested that in tropical climates, where people drink much more water, a lower fluoride level (around 0.5 ppm) is more appropriate.

"Research conducted in London may have no bearing on Third World conditions", said Dr. Sheiham. "What works in London will not necessarily work in Kenya", he added.

-- Earthscan feature



"Our fluoride toothpaste will make your teeth strong, and we're working on a drug to turn them white again."

## JORDAN MARKETPLACE

**IN SABASTIA RESTAURANT**  
KOREAN JAPANESE EUROPEAN FOOD  
One of the best hotels in Amman  
**THE AMBASSADOR**  
Tel. 665161-62-63  
Fax. 93

**RESTAURANT CHINA**  
Airconditioned  
The first & best Chinese Restaurant in Jordan  
1st Circle, Jabal Amman, near Ahliyyah Girls School  
**Open daily**  
12:00 - 3:30 p.m.  
6:30 p.m. - Midnight  
Tel. 38968

**Holiday Inn THE RANGE**  
Try our thick juicy Succulent Beef Steaks  
  
AQABA, Tel. 4415

**CHINA RESTAURANT**  
ABOVE HOMAN SUPERMARKET  
The first and best Chinese restaurant in Aqaba  
Take - away service available  
Open daily 11:30 - 3:30 - and 6:30 - 11:00  
**AQABA, Tel. 4415**

**AMIN KAWAR & SONS**  
Travel & Tourism  
GENERAL SALES AGENTS FOR SAS SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES THAI AIRWAYS  
Tel. 37195, 22324-5-6-7-8-9  
Tlx. 21212, 21520, 21634  
P.O. Box: 7806, AMMAN

**25 = Budget rent a car**  
Rent a car from BUDGET for 30 days and you only pay for 25, while the other 5 days are on us.  
**Unlimited Kilometres**  
BETTER CARS AT BUDGET PRICES  
For Reservations call 30433/38787

**THE BEST OPTICIAN IN TOWN IS LOCATED IN THE FINEST HOTEL IN TOWN OPTIKOS INTERCONTINENTAL HOTEL**  
EYES EXAMINED CONTACT LENSES SAME DAY DELIVERY OPTIKOS INTERCONTINENTAL HOTEL  
DAILY 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.  
8 DAYS A WEEK  
TEL. 4243 AMMAN  
N.B. NO BRANCHES IN JORDAN

**CHINESE Restaurant TAIWAN TOURISMO**  
3rd Circle, Jabal Amman Opp. Akilah Maternity Hospital  
Tel: 41093  
**Open daily**  
12:00 - 4:00 p.m.  
6:00 p.m. - midnight  
Take-away orders welcome

**CROWN INTERNATIONAL WORLDWIDE**  
Specialize in local & international removals  
"shipping & forwarding (air, land, sea)"  
"storage" "packing" "crating" "clearing"  
"door-to-door service"  
CROWN INTERNATIONAL EST.  
Amman: Jabal Mouson - First Circle  
Tel. 664980 - Tlx. 22205 BESICO JO  
Aqaba: Tel. 5778

**Daily IFTAR BUFFET During Ramadan The Holy Month**  
HOTEL JORDAN INTER-CONTINENTAL

**MIRAMAR HOTEL**  
Oriental Restaurant  
Korean-Japanese  
Chinese  
Best food  
you ever taste!  
Aqaba, Tel. 4339/41  
TLX 62275 JO

Aqaba, a holiday resort paradise on the Red Sea.  
Stay with us and enjoy our traditional warmth and hospitality combined with excellent service.  
The perfect holiday at the **AQABA TOURIST HOUSE HOTEL**  
For reservations call us anytime on (032) 5165.



## SPORTS

## McEnroe charges through to last 16

LONDON (R) — Second-seeded John McEnroe of the United States treated the centre court crowd to an outstanding performance as the curtain fell on the first week of the 1983 Wimbledon Tennis Championships Saturday.

McEnroe, who won Wimbledon in 1981 but lost in the final last year to Jimmy Connors, handed compatriot Brad Gilbert a tennis lesson in winning 6-2, 6-2, 6-2 for a place in the last 16.

After his seething second round performance, tennis seemed the only thing on McEnroe's mind on a sun-drenched centre court.

Martina Navratilova, seeded to win the women's title, also reached the last 16 playing on the number one court where Chris Evert Lloyd was sensationally beaten by fellow American Kathy Jordan on Friday.

Navratilova, once of Prague now of Dallas, beat Yugoslav Mila Jausovec 6-2, 6-1 in 40 minutes. "Now that Chris is out, everyone believes I have only to go out and play my matches to win Wimbledon again," Navratilova said.

"But there are still plenty of people out there for me to beat. It is easy to lose in the quarter-finals which I always believe is the toughest round."

It could hardly have been a bet-

ter day for McEnroe. Not only did he win in exemplary style, but he also saw Johan Kriek, regarded as one of the danger men in his half of the draw, removed from the competition by unseeded American Robert Van't Hof.

Van't Hof, a lanky Californian, was far too cool and competent for the fractious Kriek. The South African-born American never seemed to settle into the match and served 25 double faults. Van't Hof took 90 minutes to dispose of the 11th-seeded Kriek 6-3, 7-6, 6-1 in the third round match.

The 18-year-old Australian Pat Cash continued his storming progress by routing Ricardo Acuna of Chile 6-3, 6-4, 6-4 and preserving his record of not having dropped a set.

Third seed Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia also went through to the fourth round, beating Jakub Hlasek, a Swiss-based statesman player, 6-1, 6-2, 6-7, 6-4. Bill Scanlon, 14th-seeded American, eliminated compatriot Tim Gullickson 6-4, 6-4, 6-3.

Scanlon now faces McEnroe, who was prepared to give only grudging recognition to his brilliant performance. "I did the basic things well," was all he was prepared to concede.

McEnroe served superbly, conceding only 13 points in 12 service

games, and needed just 79 minutes to dump Gilbert out of his first Wimbledon.

Gilbert started well enough, holding serve in the opening game to 30, but in the next five games he won only four points as McEnroe took an unshakeable hold on the match.

Gilbert then held serve to love in the seventh game but McEnroe, who unleashed a total of seven aces, comfortably served out the set.

The second and third sets followed a similar pattern with McEnroe breaking serve twice in each.

McEnroe had none of the foot-faulting trouble which vexed him so much in the second round. "I consciously tried not to foot-fault," he said. "I stepped back a little further than I normally do."

Big American Roscoe Tanner, who has descended to 140th in the world rankings, hammered his way into the last 16 of the Wimbledon by upsetting fifth-seeded Mats Wilander of Sweden 6-7, 7-5, 6-3, 6-4.

Tanner, a Wimbledon finalist in 1979 when he was world number five, revived memories of his former barnstorming days as he pounded 23 service aces past a tormented Wilander, the 1981 French Champion and runner-up this year.

Tanner's third round victory meant Americans filled six of the eight places in the bottom half of the draw.

Mike Leach, a 23-year-old left-hander who played in the qualifying competition, came through a fiercely competitive third round match against Australia's Mark Edmondson 6-3, 3-6, 6-4, 4-6, 6-4.

All this was welcome news for New York's John McEnroe, the second seed, who will face either Leach or another unseeded American, Sandy Mayer, in the quarter-finals, assuming he overcomes 14th-seeded American Bill Scanlon in his next match.

On the same number one court where Lloyd was eliminated by American Kathy Jordan, Navratilova swept aside Mila Jausovec of Yugoslavia 6-2, 6-1.

But two women's seeds did fall by the wayside. Sylvia Hanika of West Germany, seeded ninth, was beaten 2-6, 6-4, 6-3 by Jennifer Mundel of South Africa and 13th-seeded Jo Durie of Britain went out 7-6, 7-5 to West German Eva Pfaff.

Tanner, always a menacing competitor on the first Wimbledon grass courts, lost the first set tiebreaker 8-6 to Wilander but then rolled back the years with a classic display of power tennis.

## Youth Soccer Cup, overwhelming success

MEXICO CITY (R) — Mexico forgot its economic worries, there was plenty of attacking soccer and everyone seemed to agree that the second World Youth Cup, which ended on Sunday, was an overwhelming success.

Some 1.3 million spectators attended the 32 games over two weeks, an astonishing average of around 40,000 per match which fell just short of the senior World Cup in Spain last year. It bodes well for 1986, when Mexico stages the next "Mundial."

"The cup has been a tremendous success both in public interest and the quality of the play... and the displays of South Korea, China and Nigeria illustrate the advances made in the developing countries of soccer," FIFA (International Football Federation) Senior Vice-President Harry Cavan told Reuters.

FIFA organised the 16-nation finals, which are now a regular, two-yearly event at which some of the best teenage footballers in the world perform.

Brazil beat Argentina 1-0 in Sunday's final, played in front of some 110,000 spectators at the towering Aztec stadium, venue for the 1970 senior final.

Although the traditional soccer countries came out on top, the cup is essentially geared towards encouraging the spread of the game in third world nations without the pedigrees of teams like England, Brazil or Italy.

"The chance for these youngsters to experience a competition like this gives the traditionally weaker soccer powers the opportunity to build up their strength for the senior tournaments," Cavan said.

South Korea learned quickly enough how to handle the big time, reaching the semi-finals before going down somewhat un-

luckily to Brazil, who scored the winning goal with only eight minutes remaining.

The Koreans' non-stop running and precise ball-control won over the Mexican fans, who gave them a standing ovation at the end of the match.

Nigeria, who beat the Soviet Union and came within inches of doing the same to the Netherlands, and China, who thrashed Austria 3-0, were also in the vanguard of the developing nations' assault on the cup.

Many of the games were outstanding advertisements for attacking soccer, particularly the final, South Korea against Mexico, Brazil-Czechoslovakia, Uruguay-Poland and the Soviet Union-Netherlands clash.

Brazilian Schemer Geovani Silva emerged as the star of the cup, winning the golden ball trophy for best player and the golden boot for top scorer with six goals.

But there was a host of talent on view and many of the top players—all under 20—are likely to return to grace the senior cup here in 1986.

Among the names to watch for apart from Silva are Paulo Ferreira and Mauricio Vilella, Brazil's quicksilver front-runners, who have inherited the kind of flamboyant skills made famous by Pele, Rivellino and Zico.

Ruben Sosa of Uruguay and Argentina's Roberto Zarate must also rank among the top South American stars of the tournament while the performances of winger Mario Ben of the Netherlands and South Korean striker Shin Yon Ho are likely to stay in the memories of the local fans.

The problems of altitude—the Toluca venue was 2,600 metres (8,500 feet) above sea-level—were overcome by most of the teams. But, as in all big events, there were other problems.

At the end of Scotland's victory over Mexico players of both sides had to dodge a hail of bottles and cans as they tried to leave the pitch.

The Mexican authorities were warned privately that the stadiums would have to be made safer, the sale of alcohol banned and police control improved for the 1986 cup, FIFA sources said.

Two of the matches—United States versus the Ivory Coast and Argentina versus the Netherlands—ended in bad-tempered chaos, with the referees losing control and having to send off a total of six players.

"There have been snags, hiccups and problems but nothing that cannot be resolved in the next three years," said Cavan. He blamed some of the on-field misbehaviour on youthful frustration.

One embarrassing problem over which FIFA had no influence was the host country's conspicuous lack of success on the field.

As in the 1970 World Cup, Mexico failed to reach the latter stages of the finals and the sports press renewed its calls for a complete overhaul of the game here.

But despite the isolated outbreaks of trouble, most Mexican fans are easy-going fatalists by international standards and the early departure of their team and the live television coverage of every match did not deter them from turning out in huge numbers for even the most unpromising matches.

The finals were estimated to have cost some \$3 million to stage though debt-ridden Mexico did not have to shoulder much of the burden, according to FIFA and Mexican soccer sources.

Most of the money was recouped through ticket sales, television rights and sponsorship, they said.

## Mouton leads New Zealand rally

ROTORUA, New Zealand (R) — France's Michele Mouton, driving an Audi Quattro, held a narrow lead over teammate Stig Blomqvist of Sweden after the 553-km first leg of the New Zealand motor rally Saturday.

Mouton drove her four-wheel drive Audi into the central north island city of Rotorua Saturday night 13 seconds ahead of Blomqvist after a stage which included 151 km of high speed special stages.

The Frenchwoman and her Italian co-driver, Fabrizia Pons, failed to finish last year in the New Zealand event after mechanical problems.

World Champion Walter Rohrl of West Germany, who leads this year's series by two points from Finn Hannu Mikkola, was third in a Lancia, 19 seconds behind Mouton.

Mikkola was near the back of the field in another Audi after losing more than 20 minutes through mechanical problems in the first two stages out of Auckland.

Finn Timo Salonen, who won here in 1980, was fourth in a Nissan ahead of the second Lancia, driven by Italian Attilio Bettega and another Nissan driven by Kenyan Shekhar Mehta.

The lead see-sawed between Blomqvist and Rohrl in the early stages, but Mouton went ahead later in the evening.

Blomqvist still does not know whether he is officially in the race. His late entry was accepted by the organisers but the local motorsport association later rejected it.

The Audi team appealed against the decision and the Swede was allowed to compete pending a hearing.

The 1137-km second stage of the rally starts in Rotorua Sunday morning and finishes at the same place 24 hours later. The final leg ends in Auckland on Tuesday afternoon.

The event is the seventh round of the drivers' and sixth round of the Manufacturers' World Championships. Lancia lead Audi by six points in the manufacturers' series.

## Gross breaks European swimming record

HANOVER, West Germany (R) — Michael Gross broke his own men's European 200 metres butterfly record with one minute 58.37 seconds at the West German Swimming Championships here Friday.

The 19-year-old Frankfurt high school student clipped nearly half a second off the 1:58.85 he set during his world title triumph in Ecuador last August.

## Langer leads Glasgow golf

GLASGOW, Scotland (R) — West German Bernhard Langer fired successive birdies on the last four holes on Saturday to take a three stroke lead into Sunday's final round of the Glasgow Golf Classic.

Langer, who began Saturday's

third round sharing the lead with Ireland's Christy O'Connor and Ken Brown of Scotland, fired a four-under-par 66 for an eight-under-par 202 total.

Ironically, he nearly withdrew from the tournament after injuring his neck in practice.

## Coe beaten in Paris athletics meeting

PARIS (R) — British Olympic champion Sebastian Coe was beaten into second place by Spain's Jose-Luis Gonzales in a lacklustre 1,500 metres at Europe's first major athletics meeting of the season here Friday.

Coe, running in continental Europe for the first time this year, was boxed in during the early stages and despite leading on the final lap, he was overtaken by the Spaniard on the final straight.

The finish was reminiscent of last year's European Championship 800 metres final in Athens when Coe was overhauled by West German Hans-Peter Ferner.

Gonzales clocked three minutes 34.84 seconds, a personal best, while Coe came in three paces behind in 3:35.17, well outside the world mark of 3:31.36 set by Britain's Steve Ovett in 1980.

"I'm happy with my time, but not my race. It wasn't on," Coe said afterwards.

Third in a field drastically reduced by withdrawals was Switzerland's Pierre Deleze in 3:36.47.

Among those who pulled out were American Sydney Maree, who has committed himself to a race in Edinburgh on Sunday, and Kenya's Mike Boit, often a pacemaker for Coe in the past.

Also absent was French-based Moroccan Sayeed Aouita, who ran within a second of Ovett's world mark earlier this month. One official said Aouita had pulled out in a dispute over money.

The meeting is the first of the major European events staged under a new permit system under which athletes may receive money for competing. It is paid into a trust fund maintained by the athlete's home national federation until his retirement.

There was confusion over Coe's appearance Friday. Thursday British Amateur Athletics Board Secretary Nigel Cooper said Coe

had not been in contact with the Paris organisers. As any money must be paid to the athlete's own federation, this suggested Coe would have been competing free of charge.

Coe had nothing to say on the subject but an official indicated negotiations had been conducted through an international management group which handles Coe's affairs.

Coe's intention in coming to Paris was to beat the 3:38.0 qualifying mark for the 1,500 metres in the World Championships in Helsinki next August, and he did that easily.

He has already been picked to represent Britain in the 800 metres and is also aiming for a spot in the 1,500, his winning distance at the 1980 Moscow Olympics.

In the men's 100 metres Mel Lattany of the U.S. was in a class of his own, storming home in a

wind-assisted 9.8 seconds—inside the 9.95 world mark of American Jim Hines but invalid because the wind behind him was too strong.

Italian Pietro Mennea, world record holder and Olympic Champion, won his 200 metres specialty in 20.43, showing a comeback to the international scene is still realistic for him at 30. His time was nowhere near his world mark of 19.72, but it was enough to prove he is still a force to be considered.

Walter McCoy, third best in the world over 400 metres last year, easily outstripped the opposition to cruise home in 46.00 seconds in the 400 metres.

Another American triumph came in the triple jump, when Mike Conley, the U.S. number one for the World Championships, scored an impressive win with 16.48 metres.

## Laporte favoured to retain title

SAN JUAN (R) — Hard-hitting Juan Laporte is heavily favoured to retain his World Boxing Council featherweight boxing championship Saturday night against ninth-ranked Johnny de la Rosa of the Dominican Republic.

Laporte, a local hero who captured the vacant 126-pound title by stopping Columbian Mario Miranda last September in New York, is a 3-1 choice to win the scheduled 12-rounder.

De la Rosa has won 21 straight fights, 17 by knockout but none of these have been against a leading fighter.

He enjoys a four-inch (10 cm) height advantage over the champion who scored a decision over Reuben Castillo last February in the first defence of the crown that had been vacated by the death of Salvador Sanchez of Mexico.

Laporte, 21-3 with 13 knockouts, is a strong puncher but a notoriously slow starter.

## Shareef Dancer romps to Irish Derby victory

NEWBRIDGE, Ireland (R) — American-bred colt Shareef Dancer raced clear to win the Irish Derby horse race at the Curragh Saturday leaving the English and French Derby winners trailing in his wake.

Jockey wally Swinburn pushed the Michael Stoute-trained colt, who cost owner Maktoum Al Maktoum \$3.3 million as a yearling, clear of the pack with more than a furlong to run to land the Irish classic at his first attempt.

Second was French Derby winner and favourite Caerleon, ridden by Pat Eddery and trained by Vincent O'Brien with Lester Piggott's mount Teenoso, winner of the English equivalent earlier this month, running in third.

Shareef Dancer, by American triple crown winner Northern Dancer, began the race an 8-1

shot after landing the King Edward VII stakes at Ascot last week.

Swinburn kept him tracking the leaders for most of the race before sprinting to the front and opening a decisive gap. Caerleon and Teenoso gave chase, but on the Curragh's fast going were never going to overturn the deficit.

Shareef Dancer finished three lengths clear with two lengths separating the Robert Sangster-owned Caerleon and Teenoso, owned by 76-year-old Hong Kong businessman Eric Moller.

Caerleon, who won the French classic so impressively at Chantilly earlier this year, was 5-4 favourite to land the mile-and-a-half race with Teenoso, trained by Geoff Wragg and known to be more at home in heavy going, the 2-1 second favourite.

Another fancied runner, Carlingford Castle ridden by Michael Kinane, led the field through the first mile with Sir Simon in close attendance.

Wassil, John Dunlop's big hope, was also in contention for a second classic win on Irish soil this year having already won the 2,000 gui-

neas. But he faded just after the mile marker with the pace hotting up.

As the field entered the home straight Swinburn pounced and romped clear while Piggott and Eddery watched each other.

Before they could coax a reaction from their mounts Swinburn had taken Shareef Dancer away and clear for the £133,600 (\$213,800) first prize.

Stoute, who trained the golden stallion Shergar to victory in the race two years ago, said: "Two Irish sweeps Derby wins with two horses isn't bad at all. Very good ground today suited Shareef Dancer splendidly."

And Swinburn, who missed out on riding Shergar in 1981 and nearly missed Saturday's ride through illness, added: "I felt he went to the front a bit too soon, but I kicked on an when I looked back one-and-a-half furlongs out, I knew I had nothing to fear."

Eddery had no excuses for the defeat of Caerleon but champion jockey Piggott admitted: "The ground was too firm for Teenoso."

## FURNISHED DELUXE APARTMENT FOR RENT

Consisting of two bedrooms, salon, dining room, sitting room, with independent central heating telephone and lift. Location: Jabal Amman, at the Fifth Circle Sweet Supermarket Building

Call tel: 816905

## SALES GIRL WANTED

Rosental Stores is in need of a salesgirl to work full time.

Call tel: 41816-42397, Jabal Amman, Second Circle

## scandinavian show room

living rooms  
dining rooms  
bedroom sets  
wall units  
lighting fixtures  
club for children

modern danish design  
feather upholstery  
tax-free if applicable  
tel: 663890  
civil defence street

The youthful style with an eye to the future

## CAR FOR SALE

Chevrolet Comorosport, customs duty unpaid, dark blue 1979, in very good condition, airconditioned with various accessories.

Call tel: 812587 or 812732.

## PART TIME SECRETARY WANTED

Foreign company requires experienced secretary - fluent in English. Typing, telex, accounting experience required.

Tel: 666199 between 9:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. Saturday to Thursday.

## Deluxe furnished apartment FOR RENT

Consisting of two bedrooms, living room, dining room, glassed veranda, complete kitchen, storage room, central heating, and private telephone.

Please call 665969

## FURNISHED HOUSE FOR RENT

1- Three bedrooms-salon, dining room, sitting room, two bathrooms, with newly acquired Chinese furniture, wall-to-wall carpeting, piano, telephone, central heating, garden and garage. Location: Jubeiha.

2- Two unfurnished rooms at the same site

Call tel: 844910 or 817276

مكتبة منة الله



## U.S., British Steel chiefs fail to reach accord

NEW YORK (R) — The chairman of U.S. Steel and British Steel have failed to resolve differences over a controversial plan to import unfinished steel to the United States, company officials said Friday.

A spokesman for America's largest steelmaker confirmed that the two chief executives, Mr. David Roderick of the U.S. Steel Corporation and Mr. Ian MacGregor of state-owned British Steel, met in New York Thursday night.

He said talks on the plan, which has raised protests from workers on both sides of the Atlantic, would continue.

He said Mr. Roderick and Mr. MacGregor would not meet again Friday, but negotiations would go on and might involve the two men again in the future.

The plan calls for the shipment of unfinished steel from Britain to U.S. Steel's Fairless Works near Philadelphia, which U.S. Steel says would require too large an investment to modernise for the efficient production of raw steel.

Under the plan, British Steel would invest money in the Fairless Works to modernise the finishing facilities there and would then send unfinished steel slabs made at its plant in Ravenscraig, Scotland.

# SABIC plans first share offering to public this year

RIYADH (R) — The state-owned Saudi Basic Industries Corporation (SABIC) will make its first share offering to the public in November or December this year, SABIC Managing Director Abdul Aziz Al Zamil said Friday night.

He told journalists the company, which has an authorised capital of 10 billion riyals (\$3.45 billion), would initially offer 15 to 20 per cent of its shares to the public.

The government's eventual aim was to have 75 per cent of SABIC owned by Gulf citizens while retaining a 25 per cent stake itself, he said. But because of SABIC's size this will be achieved through a series of share offerings.

He gave no details of the planned issue terms.

The government set up SABIC in 1976 to spearhead Saudi Arabia's drive to diversify its economy and develop new industries to reduce its dependence on crude oil.

It has already built petrochemical plants in partnership with foreign firms, and steel and other industrial projects.

Mr. Zamil said SABIC will open two marketing offices in London and Hong Kong by the end of this year to handle its European and Far East sales.

The company, which this year

started shipping methanol and fertilisers from the Gulf city of Jubail to European and Asian customers, has leased three 13,000 tonne storage facilities in Rotterdam, its central distribution point for European sales.

Zamil said 80 per cent of the methanol produced by its Saudi Methanol Company plant at Jubail will go to Japan and the Far East and the rest to Europe.

But the proportion of output sold in Europe will increase as other plants come on stream over the next few years.

Zamil said he was optimistic there was great potential for the Saudi Petrochemical Industry in Africa and the Arab World, where secondary industries such as plastics could flourish using cheap raw material from Saudi Arabia.

He estimated that when all SABIC's petrochemical projects become fully operational by 1987 its sales will be between \$3.5 and \$5.0 billion a year, depending on market prices.

Saudi Arabia is aiming for a four to five per cent share of the world petrochemicals market, Mr. Zamil said.

Mr. Zamil said the current world recession had driven a lot of inefficient producers out of the market, reducing excess capacity in the petrochemical industry wor-

ldwide.

In Japan, he noted, 10 firms had decided to cut ethylene production capacity by two million tonnes a year while Europe's nine biggest producers were planning to reduce ethylene capacity by three million tonnes.

Describing this as healthy, Mr. Zamil forecast that if current economic activity was sustained, U.S. petrochemical demand would grow three per cent this year and 4.5 per cent in 1984, while European demand would rise by three per cent next year.

Mr. Zamil said SABIC had decided not to seek a replacement for Dow Chemical Company of the U.S. as a partner in its Arabian Petrochemical Company (Petrokem) venture, but had instead signed a technical and management services agreement with Union Carbide Corporation, Dow pulled out of the venture in December.

Petrokem will supply raw materials for its Eastern Petrochemical Company venture, and the time taken to agree terms with a potential replacement for Dow would have delayed the timetable for the project, he said.

Mr. Zamil said that since the plant's output would be sold in Saudi Arabia there was no need for a full foreign partner. All that

was missing was technical expertise, which would now be provided by Union Carbide for a three or four year term.

He said 60 young Saudis had already started training at Union Carbide plants in the United States and 50 more were expected to go in August.

Mr. Zamil said the private sector would play a bigger role in future SABIC projects.

Three projects had already been identified — an industrial gases plant, and polyvinyl chloride (PVC) and vinyl chloride monomer (VCM) plants. Seventy per cent of their output would go to the regional and local market, so that the role of foreign partners would again be minimal.

Mr. Zamil said he did not think the drop in Saudi Arabia's oil output would pose a problem for the petrochemical industry, which depends on oil-associated gases for fuel requirements.

The main users of these gases were desalination and electricity generating plants, which were already changing to fuel oil, reducing the pressure on demand, he noted.

Efforts were also under way to make use of non-associated gas, which will be injected in the gas gathering system, boosting gas supplies by 20 per cent by 1985, he added.

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, JUNE 26, 1983

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Although a very confused or deceptive influence is in effect early in the day, it is immediately followed by an extremely good aspect which gives you the chance to improve conditions at home.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Don't use wrong methods in trying to gain information in the morning. The evening is fine for attending civic events.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Accomplish what you set out to do. Tonight is fine for enjoying a new outlet in the company of a loved one.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) A partner gets in your way just when you want to get affairs nicely arranged. Your creativity is high today.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) You are anxious to make some new moves, but a fellow worker stands in your way. Remove him quickly.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) A friend proves very helpful today. A puzzling letter arrives. Handle it wisely. Be more sure of yourself in family dealings.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Leave the house early to avoid an argument. Later, you make headway with an influential person in financial matters.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Get busy at the telephone, writing etc. that can bring in money you need at this time. Don't neglect marketing today.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You may be troubled over a financial matter, but you come to the right decision in solving it. Use a good idea you have.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Discuss practical angles of business with a partner. Squeeze in a little recreation on the side also.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Don't go around confiding in others so much. Plan how best to please a loved one and be thoughtful and kind.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) You want to be pretty much by yourself now, but friends, relatives or loved one want you to go along with them, so comply.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Don't neglect to get your marketing done. Tonight you can be with a very clever person for whatever you have in mind.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will want to force his or her way into almost anything and if it doesn't work, will run away and pout. Early teach to think and then act in a composed and courteous manner. Send to the right kind of schools. Stress sports.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Volkswagen denies takeover talks

TROY, Michigan (R) — Volkswagen of America, which made a \$141.2 million loss last year, Friday denied it was negotiating with Chrysler about a possible takeover of Volkswagen's U.S. car and truck assembly operations. The U.S. subsidiary of Volkswagen of West Germany, said in a statement that senior executives of the two companies had recently discussed possible worldwide business cooperation and the completion of Chrysler's acquisition of Volkswagen's idle car plant at Sterling Heights, Michigan. Volkswagen sales in the U.S. fell by 35 per cent in 1982. But Volkswagen said Friday that Chairman Carl Hahn "has recently reiterated the group's determination to maintain its manufacturing base in the U.S. through its local subsidiary (Volkswagen of America)."

### Cuba's biggest oil refinery is ablaze

HAVANA (R) — Fire raged early Saturday at Cuba's biggest oil refinery on the inner shore of Havana Bay. Eye-witnesses said the fire appeared to be out of control in an area where there are dozens of gas and petroleum tanks. There has been no official announcement about the fire, which could be clearly seen from Havana's port area. The government is not expected to give details until the fire is out, unless it continues spreading.

### China tops oil industry target

PEKING (R) — China produced 50.12 million tonnes of crude oil by June 23, meeting its half-year total seven days ahead of schedule. New China News Agency said. NCNA quoted the Oil Ministry as saying production was 2.67 per cent up on the January-June 1982 figure. In February a ministry spokesman said that although output at some of the country's main oilfields had peaked, China should be able to hold production around 100 million tonnes a year (two million barrels a day) up to 1985.

### British trade figures plunge again

LONDON (R) — Britain's trade figures plunged deeper into the red Friday and private economists said the trend cast doubt on government hopes for a healthy surplus this year. In visible trade—actual goods bought and sold—Britain spent \$552 million (\$855 million) more than it earned last month. The balance of payments, which takes into account invisible trade like tourism and insurance premiums, showed a May deficit of \$302 million (\$468 million), the Ministry of Trade reported. Both figures were £192 million (\$298 million) worse than the April results.

## Reagan accuses Democrats of playing politics on budget

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan Friday accused the opposition Democratic Party of jeopardising economic recovery by playing politics with budget policy.

"I am both saddened and appalled that the liberal house leadership is pursuing a strategy that would jeopardise our hard-earned economic recovery," Reagan said in a written statement on House of Representatives bill that would limit a cut in taxes set to take effect next week.

He called the proposal "ill-advised, misguided, and politically motivated" and promised to veto it if it is also adopted by the Senate.

The "tax cap" plan, pushed by House Speaker Thomas O'Neill, would limit to \$720 the size of the tax cut received by any taxpayer on July 1.

"Mr. O'Neill says the measure, approved by the House Thursday on a party-line vote, will prevent a windfall for high income taxpayers."

Earlier in the day, White House spokesman Larry Speakes told reporters Mr. Reagan was also disappointed with a budget resolution passed by the full Congress Thursday.

"The budget resolution is out of kilter in every aspect as far as the administration is concerned," Mr. Speakes said.

## Soares wins support for austerity drive

LISBON (R) — Socialist Prime Minister Mario Soares confided: "It's not very pleasant to govern Portugal at this particular time."

He was speaking in parliament Friday night shortly before it gave him the biggest government majority since the 1974 revolution, endorsing a tough austerity programme designed to lift Europe's poorest country out of an economic nightmare.

The 54-year-old politician's swift action since taking office has stunned the usually easy-going Portuguese but delighted economists who have long urged drastic measures to save Portugal from bankruptcy.

The new centre-left coalition's austerity programme was approved by 161 votes to 67, with four abstentions.

In the preceding three days, the coalition headed by Mr. Soares devalued the escudo by 12 per cent, raised the prices of staple foods by some 15 to 40 per cent, froze state investment in the public sector for two months pending a thorough review, and gave notice of further bitter medicine ahead.

Spokesmen for the powerful Communist Party, third largest after the ruling Socialists and Social Democrats, denounced the new measures as brutal and aimed against the working class.

The small Christian Democrat Party, formerly government partners with the Social Democrats in an alliance which collapsed six months ago, voted with the Communists against the new team.

Political sources said they were dismayed by the severity of the new measures and lack of advance consultation.

Mr. Soares also gave notice Friday night that he would seek legislative authority to allow private enterprise to compete in banking and insurance, nationalised after the revolution.

As a gesture to labour in his attempts to forge a social pact, Mr. Soares has already scrapped a 17 per cent ceiling on pay increases decreed by his predecessors.

Critics warned that the new price rises risked a further jump in Portugal's inflation rate, already over 20 per cent.

But the government, buoyed by its huge parliamentary backing, hopes the shock measures will provide the stimulus needed to get Portugal back on the road to economic stability as it negotiates for membership of the European Community.

## EEC, Japan to discuss trade imbalance

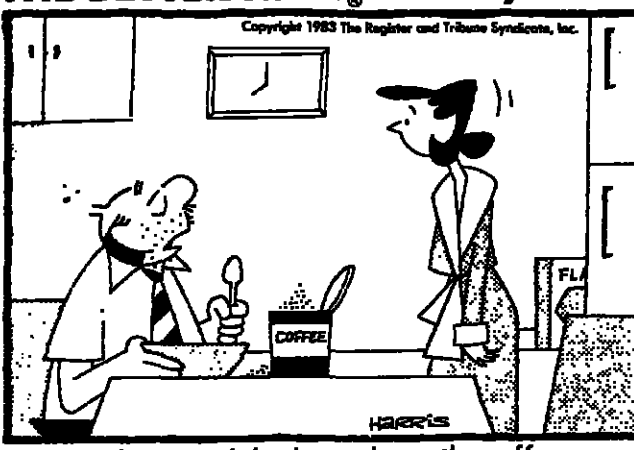
BRUSSELS (R) — Representatives of the European Community and Japan will meet in Brussels in early July to discuss a growing trade imbalance between the two, community officials said Friday.

They said the talks, due to be held from July 4-7, would concentrate on Japan's trade surplus

with the 10-nation bloc, which according to new Japanese figures was 8.5 per cent up in the first five months of this year to \$4.4 billion.

The officials say community figures are not yet available but suspect that when ready they will show the gap to be even greater as their statistics are based on different criteria.

## THE BETTER HALF. By Harris

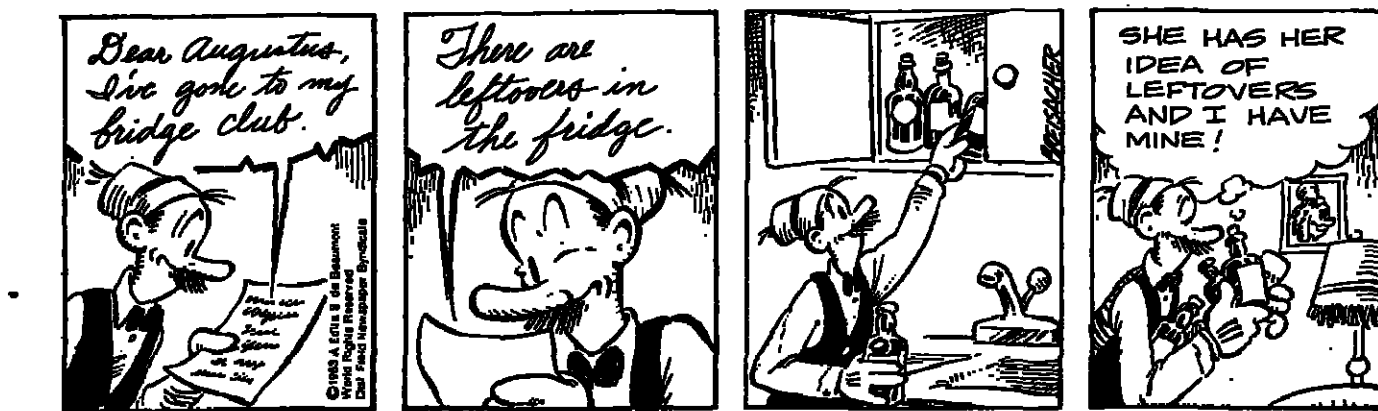


"I'm late! Don't bother to brew the coffee, I'll eat it raw!"

## Peanuts



## Mutt 'n' Jeff

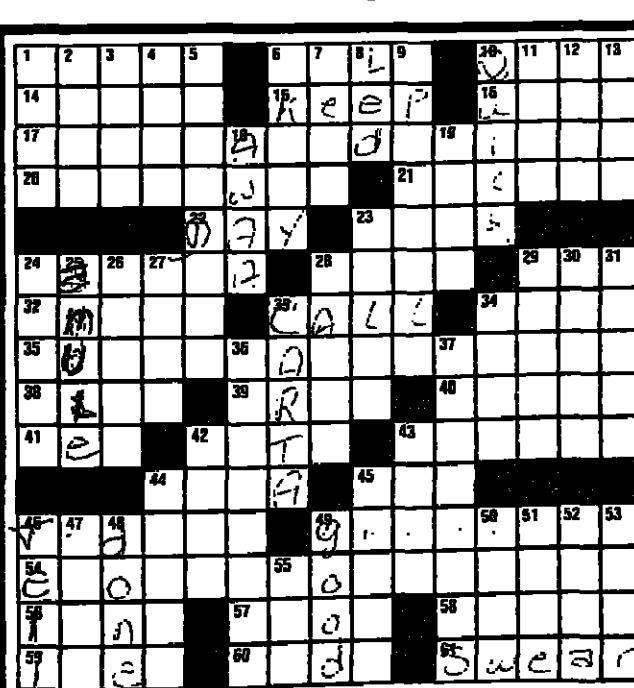


## Andy Capp



## THE Daily Crossword by Lois Sidway

|               |                |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| ACROSS        | 28 Donny and   | 46 Harass     | 23 Cecil       |
| 1 Separate    | 29 Catchall    | 49 Health     | 24 B. De       |
| 6 Dogie       | 32 Certain     | 54 Political  | 25 Stubborn    |
| 10 Heyerdahl  | 33 Phone       | 56 British    | 26 African     |
| the author    | 34 Opera       | 57 Whodunit   | 27 Nylons      |
| 14 The Merry  | 35 Lion of the | 58 National   | 28 Go-ahead    |
| Widow's       | 36 Casani      | 59 Tournament | 29 Clio's      |
| creator       | 37 Gaelic      | 60 Judge      | 30 Fatigues    |
| 15 To shelter | 40 Sheer       | 61 Take an    | 31 Key group   |
| 16 Author     | 41 Abner's     | oath          | 32 Magna       |
| Jaffe         | father         |               | 33 Against     |
| 17 Creative   | 42 Eight pref. | DOWN          | 34 On the      |
| lion          | 43 Idle        | 1 — breve     | books          |
| 20 Direct     | 44 Wild ox     | 2 Hammer      | 37 Togs for    |
| opposite      | 45 Jolson and  | part          | the tubby      |
| 21 Kind of    | Kaline         | 3 "There'll   | 42 "The — love |
| 22 Doris of   |                | be — time..." | 43 Word with   |
| movies        |                |               | shoppe         |
| 23 Spidery    |                |               | 44 A Deafie    |
| pest          |                |               | 45 Partinent   |
| 24 Carriage   |                |               | 46 Spill the   |



© 1983 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved



## WORLD

## Controversy rages in Argentina over deaths of 2 leftists in May

BUENOS AIRES (R) — Controversy is raging in Argentina over the shooting of two leftists last month.

Military sources say that moderate and hardline officers in the ruling armed forces are at odds over the incident. An official police report on the May 14 shooting said the men died in a shoot-out with patrolmen, but coroners have since found they were shot at close range, possibly after torture.

Three patrolmen are being held on charges of homicide but police lawyers have filed writs of habeas corpus on their behalf and are challenging the accuracy of the forensic reports.

Buenos Aires police chief, Gen. Fernando Verplaetse, defended the patrolmen as brave young men acting in fulfilment of their duties. There was a concerted propaganda campaign against the police, he said in a speech.

And army commander Cristino Nicolaides told reporters Friday he fully agreed with the general's remarks.

But many politicians, human rights groups and newspapers have

repudiated the official account. Left-wing Peronist leader Vicente Saadi openly accused the army of abducting and killing the two men and rigging the shoot-out later to cover it up.

Police chief Verplaetse described the dead men, Osvaldo Cambiasso and Eduardo Pereira Rossi, as "two sinister agents of death and violence".

Cambiasso was a Peronist activist and officials have described Pereira Rossi as a member of the Montoneros guerrilla group, one of the left-wing organisations crushed by the armed forces in the "dirty war" of the late 1970s.

The May 14 killings raised fears of renewed political violence in Argentina, where the ruling junta has promised to hold general elections in October and return the country to democracy in January next year.

The military sources said the hardliners among the officer corps were against a proposed amnesty to cover both guerrillas and officers, who violated human rights during the anti-guerrilla campaign.

## ASEAN says Thai proposal paves way towards total Vietnamese pullout

BANGKOK (R) — Five non-communist South East Asian countries Saturday formally endorsed a Thai proposal calling on Vietnam to withdraw its forces from the Thai-Kampuchean border as a first step towards a total pullout.

A communique issued after two days of talks among foreign ministers from the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) also expressed approval of Thai Foreign Minister Siddhi Savetsila's intention to visit Hanoi if Vietnamese troops pulled 30 kilometres back from Kampuchea's border with Thailand.

The ministers from Thailand, Indonesia, the Philippines, Singapore and Malaysia expressed the hope that constructive consultations with Vietnam could help prepare a comprehensive political settlement through an international conference.

But Vietnam has demanded that Siddhi should visit Hanoi to negotiate the Thai proposal without setting any preconditions. It also made clear it would not agree to a total withdrawal from Kampuchea until what it termed a "Chinese threat" was removed.

The communique said that a recently announced Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea should be "credible and should be part and parcel of the total withdrawal".

**Sihanouk in Jakarta**  
JAKARTA (R) — Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of the anti-Vietnamese coalition in Kampuchea, arrived here Saturday for a five-day visit to Indonesia during which he will have talks with President Suharto.

He was met at Jakarta airport by Gen. Surono, the political affairs and security minister who was standing in for Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, now in Bangkok for a meeting of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN).

Prince Sihanouk told reporters he would hold a press conference later in his visit and was whisked away to a waiting car.

He was due to pay a courtesy call on President Suharto later and to have a brief meeting with Vice-President Umar Wiradikusumah.

Prince Sihanouk arrived from Bangkok where he stopped briefly on a flight from Europe. He said after a short meeting in Bangkok with ASEAN foreign ministers that he would stay on as leader of the anti-Vietnamese coalition.

**Indian politician ends marathon march in Delhi**

NEW DELHI (R) — Indian opposition leader Chandra Shekhar trudged into New Delhi Saturday after walking 4,000 kilometres across the country, emulating similar marathon marches undertaken by independence leader Mahatma Gandhi in the 1940s to arouse people.

Mr. Shekhar, 56-year-old president of India's Janata Party, which ruled the country from 1977 to 1980, was weary but confident his journey had also aroused people to a new awareness of their problems.

He will formally end his walk that began six months ago at a memorial to Gandhi this afternoon.

"I feel confident that I have reached people all over India and enthused them with an optimism that they can build a new future for themselves," Mr. Shekhar told Reuters.

Mr. Shekhar, dressed in white home spun cotton clothes popularised by Gandhi and wearing leather sandals, began his walk in Kanyakumari on the southern tip of the subcontinent in a bid to reach the grassroots of rural India.

**Marcos says Mindanao leader rejected offer**

JEDDAH (R) — Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos was Saturday quoted as saying he had offered the post of chief executive of Mindanao Province to Muslim leader Nur Misuari, but the offer had been rejected.

Muslims in the southern province have been waging a lengthy war against the government seeking independence or autonomy.

In an interview with the Jeddah-based Arab News published Saturday, Mr. Marcos said he had made the offer to Mr. Misuari, who heads the rebel Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), through intermediaries.

He had promised to give Mr. Misuari a free hand to run the province as he saw fit, provided the province's territorial integrity was preserved, he told the newspaper.

"If his purpose is really peace that would have been an opportunity for him. But he refused," Mr. Marcos said in the interview.

Mr. Marcos said the situation in Mindanao was now under control.

**Police in 17 U.S. states hunt for remains of sex-killer's victims**

MONTAGUE, Texas (R) — A wispy-bearded drifter who astonished police by boasting he killed 100 women in an eight-year spree of sex slayings across America is being held in jail while detectives in 17 states hunt the remains of his victims.

Police believe Henry Lee Lucas, 46, decapitated, disembowelled or sexually mutilated some of the 20 young women found dead along the main north-south highway through Oklahoma and Texas over the last few years.

But Lucas, who said he started killing girls when he was 13, insisted he had murdered dozens of others and even produced sketches of nine of his victims.

First arrested on a weapons charge, Lucas sent shock waves rippling through this small north Texas community by recounting how he stalked and killed women across the country. Most of his victims were runaway girls and hitch-hikers.

He listed a string of murders since he was freed from a Michigan mental institution in 1975 after serving 15 years of a sentence for stabbing his mother to death.

Lucas, a gaunt man with a straggly beard and moustache, was remanded in custody at a court hearing on Thursday night in lieu of bail, set at \$1 million.

He has so far been charged with three murders — an 80-year-old woman who employed him as a handyman, a 15-year-old runaway girl from Florida who lived with him and an unidentified young woman whose headless body was found in the Hale County in 1981. The head was found six weeks later in Arizona.

Hale County's county sheriff Charles Tice said Lucas told him he raped the young woman, stabbed her, cut off her head then had sex with the torso.

"When he cut her head off she was still alive," Tice added.

Officials said Lucas was also being questioned about the kidnapping-murder of a 12-year-old girl in 1977 and the strangling of a young woman, who was found naked except for a pair of orange socks on Halloween night in 1981.

Jim Boutwell, sheriff of Williamson County north of Austin where the "halloween girl" was found, interviewed Lucas. "He apparently just had a compulsion for stalking girls and young women," Boutwell said. "He would have sex with them sometimes before or after death... sometimes both".

Judge Frank Douthitt ordered three psychiatrists to examine Lucas and asked him if he considered himself mentally competent to stand trial.

"There are about 100 women out there that say different," Lucas replied. "I would say yes. I think so. I am guilty of it."

"I keep asking for help... I know it ain't normal for a person just to go out and kill a girl that won't have sex..."

Montague Sheriff W. F. Conway said he had received calls from police in about 17 states since Lucas boasted of his nationwide murder spree.

Lucas has already led police to the remains of the girl from Florida who posed as his wife and 80-year-old Kate Rich — who employed him after her daughter in California said she was impressed by his abilities as a handyman.

Police found fragments of human bones in a wood-burning stove in Lucas's shack. A court official said police in other states were following up leads and added: "There are some diggings going on".

## Honduran version of U.S. newsmen's death in doubt

MANAGUA (R) — Two Dutch journalists have expressed doubts over the Honduran version of how two U.S. correspondents died on the Honduran-Nicaraguan border last Tuesday.

The Honduran government said Dial Torgerson of the Los Angeles Times and Richard Cross, a freelance photographer, were killed when a rocket-propelled grenade fired from inside Nicaragua hit their car on the road between Las Trojes and Cifuentes in Honduras.

It said Nicaraguan troops fired the grenade from a tobacco farm near El Provenir, where the Nicaraguan army has been fighting U.S.-backed rebels trying to overthrow the left-wing government in Managua.

Dutch freelance journalists Jan Thielen and Harry van der Daart told a press conference here that they came under machinegun fire last week from both sides of the road near the spot where the Americans died.

"We believe counter-revolutionaries (Nicaraguan rebels) fired on us," Mr. Thielen said.

Although the road runs parallel to the border and is only one kilometre from it at one point, it seems impossible that a projectile fired from the El Provenir tobacco farm could hit the place where the Americans died," he added.

Meanwhile, the Honduran government rushed more troops in the Cifuentes border area to reinforce the 150 troops already posted there, eyewitnesses on the Honduran side of the border said.

**Veteran Cuban politician buried with full honours**

HAVANA (R) — Cuban Deputy Prime Minister Osvaldo Dorticos was buried with full honours, exactly 24 hours after he shot himself in a fit of depression.

Mr. Dorticos, one of the small band of men who shaped the destiny of the Caribbean island since the 1959 revolution that turned it into the first communist state in the Americas, committed suicide in his Havana home on Thursday.

President Fidel Castro, who had stood as guard of honour over the coffin, led the funeral procession through crowded city-centre streets to the pantheon of the armed forces in Havana cemetery, last resting place of the heroes of the communist revolution.

An official statement said Mr. Dorticos, 64, killed himself while suffering from a chronic spinal disease. It said he was also severely depressed over the recent death of his wife. He had no children.

**Vatican journalist resigns**

VATICAN CITY (R) — A Vatican journalist who said Lech Walesa had temporarily lost his battle with the Polish authorities has resigned as deputy editor of the semi-official Osservatore Romano, a Vatican spokesman said.

Virgilio Levi wrote in a front-page editorial in Friday's newspaper that the Polish union leader had met the Pope "without claiming to count at all anywhere in the present phase of his country's life".

Pope John Paul II met Mr. Walesa privately on Thursday, the last day of the Pope's eight-day tour of his homeland.

The Vatican spokesman confirmed Mr. Levi's own statement that the editorial expressed his own views as a journalist.

**U.K. anti-hanging lobby still holds 8-vote margin**

LONDON (R) — Opponents of the death penalty still hold a slim eight-vote margin in Britain's new Parliament over those who want to bring back the hangman, a newspaper survey reported.

Although most of the 650 members of the House of Commons have made up their minds, the outcome could still be decided by 34 who have not, the right-wing tabloid Sun newspaper said.

Mrs. Thatcher herself wants it back, but the Sun's list of undecided Members of Parliament included her new Home Secretary Leon Brittan.

The newspaper's survey found 300 members planning to vote for capital punishment, 308 ready to vote against. Six said they would not vote.

## Shuttle crew jubilant

EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, California (R) — A happy Sally Ride held up her arms in triumph and her fellow astronauts hailed a "fantastic, super" flight — but space shuttle Challenger found itself Friday night trapped in down-to-earth mud.

After circling the earth for six days, the 95-ton space craft was stuck for five hours when one of its wheels became bogged in a muddy patch on the "dry" lakebed at Edwards air base.

Surrounded by some of the latest equipment and technology, groundstaff finally removed the wheel, said to have been making a scraping noise, and put plywood over the muddy patch. They then put the wheel back and towed Challenger to firm ground.

"It was fun," Ride, who married astronaut Steven Hawley last July, declared after announcing her return to earth, waving her arms above her head. "It's the most fun I will ever have in my life".

President Reagan telephoned his congratulations to the crew and told Ride: "You were there because you were the best person for the job".

The associate administrator for space flight, Lt-Gen. James Abrahamson, said the fact that Challenger will have to be flown on a Boeing 747 back to Cape Canaveral could delay the next flight by eight days.

This flight, which will carry the first black U.S. astronaut, Guion Bluford, should now take place about the end of August, he said.

**U.S. finds Cuba helpful in bid to thwart hijacks**

HAVANA (R) — Cuban authorities have disclosed they are now jailing airline hijackers for between 12 and 20 years, compared with an average of three years in 1980, informed sources said.

The sources said Friday stiffer sentences and Cuba's decision to publicise them indicated Havana's determination to halt hijackings.

Four packed American airliners have been commandeered to Cuba in the past seven weeks, prompting the United States to step up its demands that hijackers be returned or their fate made public.

Diplomats here have long said stiff sentences are irrelevant if they are not made public to help deter future hijackings.

The sources said Cuba finally agreed last week after the latest hijacking which, like others this year, ended without casualties.

It issued the U.S.-interests section at the Swiss embassy in Havana with a list of people who have hijacked planes to Cuba over the past three years and the sentences they received.

**2nd co-accused in De Lorean case pleads guilty to charges**

LOS ANGELES (R) — A second co-accused in the drug case involving John De Lorean unexpectedly pleaded guilty Friday, leaving the car manufacturer the only defendant in the case to maintain his innocence.

Stephen Lee Arrington, who has been in custody since his arrest last October in lieu of bail of \$250,000, pleaded guilty to conspiring to possess and distribute a drug and to distributing the drug.

One of De Lorean's lawyers, Donald Re, told reporters Arrington's decision to change his plea would have no impact on the case.

U.S. District Court Judge Robert Takasugi set sentencing for Mr. Arrington, a former U.S. naval underwater demolition expert, for Aug. 25.

Two weeks ago another of the three accused in the case, William Hetrick, pleaded guilty to six counts of drug charges and agreed to give evidence against Mr. De Lorean if asked by the prosecution to do so.

Mr. Arrington's lawyer, Richard Barnett, told reporters his client would in no circumstances agree to cooperate with the prosecution by giving evidence. He said Mr. Hetrick's decision to change his plea had prompted Mr. Arrington to take the same step.

Mr. De Lorean, arrested in Los Angeles last October with Hetrick and Arrington, has pleaded not guilty to a series of drug counts, including conspiring to distribute 25 kilograms of cocaine.

Mr. De Lorean's arrest came hours after the British government closed his car factory in Belfast, Northern Ireland. Britain had provided \$140 million to help set up the factory.

**Most Third World birth rates too high, study says**

WASHINGTON (R) — Birth rates in most underdeveloped countries are not declining fast enough to permit improved standards of living, and governments should develop incentives to encourage small families, the Worldwatch Institute said Saturday.

The report by the private, non-profit research group was sponsored by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

"Extra effort must be made if countries are to avoid the enormous population increases likely to bankrupt their physical, economic and social resources," the author of the report, Judith Jacobsen, wrote.

Government policies were more effective if they nudged rather than pushed people to have fewer children, the report said.

Since the 1960s birth rates had fallen almost everywhere, except in Africa, but were still too high in many developing countries to allow an improved standard of living, it said.

Payments for sterilisation and contraception had been criticised as coercive, particularly in exerting psychological influence on

the poor.

More innovative incentives, such as pensions to guarantee that parents did not need several children to support them in their old age, seemed to work better, the report said.

Ms. Jacobsen noted some two dozen developing countries had government programmes to encourage women to have children. In the Philippines, a country that had lowered its birth rate, the government encouraged work bonuses to women who did not use their maternity leave.

The main population problem was still the lack of family planning services, she told a press conference.

Making contraception information available, with commitment from the highest levels of government, was the best way to encourage fewer children, she said.

"Governments reluctant to confront the difficulties of influencing family size... should consider the alternatives: Doubling and tripling of populations already on the margin of survival," the report concluded.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### USS New Jersey to arrive off Japan

TOKYO (R) — A 58,000-ton American battleship which fought against the Japanese in World War II is heading a U.S. naval force shortly to arrive off Japan, military sources said. They told Reuters the battleship New Jersey and its escort vessels, including missile cruisers, destroyers and frigates, will become attached to the U.S. Seventh Fleet and operate for several months in Asian waters. The sources said the ship would probably patrol for some time in Japanese waters because of the new emphasis which the U.S. armed forces are putting on northwest Asia.

### Soviet diplomat calls mugging 'organised'

SAN FRANCISCO (R) — A Soviet consular official said the mugging of a senior Soviet diplomat in San Francisco Thursday was an act of organised provocation. Consular official Igor Lobyshev said consular Igor Plotnikov received four heavy-head wounds from two men who attacked him Thursday morning as he opened a garage door at his home. San Francisco police said they considered the attack a case of attempted robbery because Mr. Plotnikov had said he fought off the assailants as they tried to search his pockets. But Mr. Lobyshev said, "we consider this banditry as another act of organised provocation against a Soviet diplomat."

### Director on trial for actor's death

LOS ANGELES (R) — Film director John Landis and four other makers of the movie "Twilight Zone" have pleaded not guilty to charges of involuntary manslaughter in connection with the death of actor Vic Morrow and two child actors last July. The three were killed when a helicopter being used in a Vietnam War battle scene went out of control and crashed in flames at a location site in Saugus, California.

### Executive jailed for hindering probe

ALTON, Illinois (R) — A 39-year-old man who rose from junior clerk to big spending executive was sentenced to 10 years in jail for obstructing a probe of a \$16 million swindle involving his stockbroking firm. Company Vice-President Thomas Brimberry, alleged by the prosecution to have taken large groups of people on all-expenses paid gambling trips to Las Vegas, received the maximum sentence on two charges stemming from the investigation of Six Company. "Any sentence less than the maximum would serve to deprecate the seriousness of the offence," said Judge William Beatty while passing sentence.

### U.K. black lawyer lands in trouble

LONDON (R) — Britain's best-known black lawyer, Rudy Narayan, has been found guilty of professional misconduct and barred from practice for six weeks. A professional tribunal found Mr. Narayan guilty of sneaking a look at a policeman's notebook last year while defending black youths on murder charges arising from a brawl in south London. It also reprimanded him on three counts, including verbal abuse of policemen and prosecutors as liars and incompetents. Mr. Narayan, 44, a Guyana-born black rights activist, said he planned to appeal against his suspension, which will not take effect for 28 days.

### U.K. duck eats fellow competitor

HERNE BAY, England (R) — Quackers the duck has been blamed for eating a fellow competitor in Britain's national show for unusual pets. "Quackers kept waddling over to look into a bucket near the judging line," said her owner, Sue Dane. "I thought nothing of it until a little boy asked where his pet slug had gone." The victim was later identified as Fred, a slug who had been rated a good bet for show honours because of his extraordinary size — 25 centimetres long. With Fred out of it and Quackers in disgrace, the top prize went to a monkey.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

©1983 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc.

## WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

- Q.1**—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠A36 ♠AQ652 ♦J5 ♣73  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1 ♣ Pass 1 ♠ Pass  
? What do you bid now?
- Q.2**—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠AJ5 ♠AQ872 ♦AK6 ♣83  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1 ♥ Pass 2 ♥ Pass  
? What do you bid now?
- Q.3**—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠A93 ♠83 ♦KQ652 ♠AJ7  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass  
? What do you bid now?
- Q.4**—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠AJ1095 ♠KQ763 ♦92 ♣5  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass  
? What do you bid now?
- Q.5**—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠982 ♠96532 ♦832 ♣105  
The bidding has proceeded:  
West North East South  
1 ♥ Dble Pass ?  
What action do you take?
- Q.6**—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠AJ92 ♥7 ♦KQ83 ♠AJ102  
The bidding has proceeded:  
East South West North  
1 ♥ Dble Pass 2 NT  
? What action do you take?

كلنا من الاله